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D.A. Landgrebe, Purdue University

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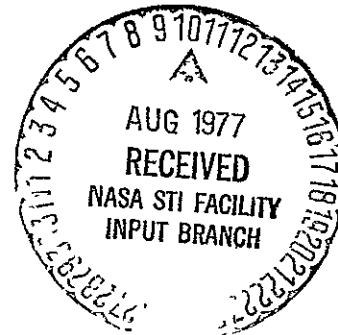
J.D. Erickson, NASA/JSC

Technical Monitor

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Volume I of III



Submitted by

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Purdue University West Lafayette, Indiana

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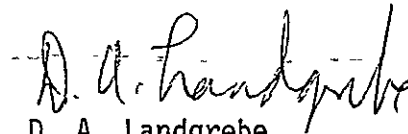
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Director, LARS

DAL:jh
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1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906
(317) 749-2052

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Preface

This report provides a summary of results for the past year's effort under contract NAS9-14970. The contract called for work on a wide variety of separate and distinct but related tasks. Below is a list of the tasks as contained in the original Work Statement.

As a result of this contract a large volume of results has been generated. Technical and research reports previously submitted or presently being published are listed in Table I.

Because of the diversity present in the task list for the contract, each major subdivision of this report has been written to be relatively self-contained. We hope this will facilitate use of the report by readers with different interests.

Many of the tasks below are continuing; as a result, the discussion presented relative to them constitutes a progress report. Task 2.1 and 2.2 are not continuing, thus the discussion relative to them is more complete.

The various tasks have been managed by various Purdue staff members during the year. It is appropriate that the contributions of these people be recognized.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Purdue Task Manager</u>
2.1 Test of Boundary Finding/Per Field Classification (ECHO)	P.H. Swain
2.2 Stratification of Scene Characteristics	P.H. Swain
2.2a Stratification by Machine Clustering	
2.2b Digitization and Registration of Ancillary Data	
2.2c Crop Inventory Using Full-Frame Classification	
2.3 LACIE Field Measurements	M.E. Bauer
2.4 Scanner System Parameter Selection	P.A. Anuta
2.5 Technology Transfer	J.C. Lindenlaub
2.6 Large Area Crop Inventory Design	M.E. Bauer
2.7 Forestry Applications Project	R.P. Mroczynski
2.8 Regional Applications Project	R.A. Weismiller
2.9 Interpretation of Thermal Band Data	L.F. Silva
2.10 Super Site Data Management	L.F. Silva
2.11 Soil Classification and Survey	M.F. Baumgardner
2.12 Improved Analysis Techniques for Multitemporal Data	P.H. Swain

The efforts of Dr. J.D. Erickson, the contract Technical Monitor and Mr. M.C. Trichel are especially to be noted and greatly acknowledged.

Table I. Technical and Research Reports

- 052977 Davis. The Focus Series: A Collection of Single-Concept Remote Sensing Educational Materials.
- 042777 Russell and Lindenlaub. Disseminating Technological Information on Remote Sensing to Potential Users.
- 120776 Vanderbilt, Silva and Bauer. A Laser Technique for Characterizing the Geometry of Plant Canopies.
- 091576 DeWitt and Robinson. Description and Evaluation of a Bidirectional Reflectance Factor Reflectometer.
- 070676 Kristof, Russell, Cary, Lube and Weismiller. Determining Land Use Patterns Through Man-Machine Analysis of LANDSAT Data - A Tutorial Simulation.
- 111076 Russell. Systematically Disseminating Technological Information to Potential Users.
- 110976 Landgrebe, Simmons and Biehl. An Empirical Study of Scanner System Parameters.
- 090776 Svedlow, McGillem, and Anuta. Analytical and Experimental Design and Analysis of an Optimal Processor for Image Registration.
- 082776 Montgomery, Baumgardner and Weismiller. An Investigation of the Relationship Between Spectral Reflectance and the Chemical, Physical, and Genetic Characteristics of Soils.
- 062176 Wiersma and Landgrebe. The Use of Spatial Characteristics for the Improvement of Multispectral Classification of Remotely Sensed Data.
- 052576 Lindenlaub and Lube. Matrix of Education of Training Materials in Remote Sensing.
- 051576 Bauer and Davis. Stratification of Landsat Data by Clustering.
- *032576 Todd, Mausel, and Baumgardner. Urban Land Use Monitoring from Computer-Implemented Processing of Airborne Multispectral Data.
- *031276 Mausel, Todd and Baumgardner. An Analysis of Metropolitan Land-Use by Machine Processing of Earth Resources Technology Satellite Data.
- 052075 DeWitt and Robinson. Description and Operation of a Field Rated ERTS-Band Transmissometer.

* Papers reporting earlier SRT work which has just appeared in print.

OTHER REPORTS

Biehl and Simmons.

Field Measurements Data Library Catalog, Volume I, 1974-75 Crop.
October 29, 1976.

Biehl and Simmons.

Field Measurements Data Library Catalog, Volume II, 1975-76 Crop.
December 1, 1976.

2.1 Test of Boundry Finding/Per field Classification

INTRODUCTION

One might wish to adopt a new classification technique for one of three reasons:

- It provides greater accuracy than the currently implemented technique..
- The new technique is less expensive than the current technique.
- The classification results produced by the new technique are easier to use and interpret than those currently produced.

The ECHO* classification algorithms developed at the Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing (LARS) have shown promise in all three areas listed above.¹

Contemporary classifiers for analysis of remotely sensed data compare the spectral measurements from each feature of each point to class statistics, computing a likelihood of discriminant function associated with each class, and categorizing the point according to the class with the largest discriminant function value. Each point is classified individually on the basis of its spectral measurements alone. One premise of this technique is that the objects of interest are large in comparison to the size of a point. If this were not so, a large proportion of points would be composites of several classes, making statistical pattern classification unreliable since pre-specified categories would be inadequate to describe actual states of nature. From this premise it follows that objects are represented by arrays of points, and that a statistical dependence exists between consecutive points. Contemporary classifiers fail to exploit the statistical dependence between adjacent points when assigning classes.

*ECHO stands for Extraction and Classification of Homogeneous Objects

Giving no consideration to the spectral response of adjacent points contributes to a "salt and pepper" effect in classification results. While the results produced may be accurate, they may be too complex, and can even be confusing when attempting to produce a useful analysis product such as a forest inventory map.² Consequently time and effort have been invested in developing smoothing programs which "clean-up" the "salt and pepper" effects in classification results.²

The ECHO processors benefit from spatial information by first aggregating into groups points whose spectral responses are not significantly different in a statistical sense, and then applying a maximum likelihood classification rule to these homogeneous groups. Homogeneous objects are identified in a three step process. First, cells are formed by systematically partitioning the data into N by N sized blocks of pixels. The statistics of each cell are then compared to a homogeneity criterion. Points which do not comprise homogeneous groups are classified on a point-by-point basis, just as contemporary classifiers classify all points. Statistics of adjoining homogeneous cells are then compared to annexation thresholds. Adjoining cells which appear to belong to the same statistical population are combined into a single object.

Two separate ECHO algorithms have been developed. The first, Supervised ECHO, makes use of pre-specified class statistics to identify homogeneous objects. The second, Nonsupervised ECHO, identifies homogeneous objects without the use of class statistics. Consequently, those objects identified by the Nonsupervised algorithm may be used to aid in the training process.

Past Work at LARS

Much of the background research on the ECHO concept was performed at LARS during 1975 and is documented in the Final Report for 1975,³ R. L. Ketting's

doctoral thesis,¹ a LARS Information Note,⁴ and in symposium proceedings.⁵

The partitioning of a data set into homogeneous objects can occur in one of two general approaches. One can utilize a disjunctive approach, starting with large areas and repeatedly subdividing them until each unit appears to be homogeneous. Alternatively, one can choose a conjunctive approach where adjacent units which appear to belong to a single object are combined. One advantage to the conjunctive approach is, if second order statistics are to be used, the second order statistics of the combined area can be calculated from the second order statistics of each constituent unit. The statistics for each subdivision of the initial partition made under the disjunctive approach must be recalculated starting with the individual pixel values, however. Hence the conjunctive approach is potentially faster than the disjunctive approach.

Prior to the 1975 work, Rodd's conjunctive partitioning algorithm⁶ was combined with a minimum distance sample classifier and an improvement in classification accuracy over conventional classification was observed, however processing time was increased.⁴ Gupta and Wintz,⁷ added a second order statistics test to Rodd's first order test, but obtained essentially the same results at an increase in processing time. Robertson⁸ implemented a disjunctive partitioning algorithm with a minimum distance classifier which achieved the same classification accuracy as the conventional point-by-point classifier with an order of magnitude increase in computer time.

During 1975 new statistical criteria were applied to the partitioning algorithm producing a "Supervised" field extraction routine to add to the Nonsupervised routine. In addition, the sample classifier utilized by ECHO was altered from a minimum distance strategy to a maximum likelihood strategy. Experimental results were obtained for two aircraft and two LANDSAT-1 data sets which indicated that ECHO algorithms improved classification accuracies for the four tested areas and that they reduced the CPU

time required to perform the classifications.

FORTTRAN programs were produced implementing the Supervised and Nonsupervised algorithms in two phases. Channel selection, cell size, and cell homogeneity criteria were specified in the first phase of the Supervised processor, annexation in the second. For the Nonsupervised processor, only channel selection and cell size were specified in phase one, cell homogeneity and annexation thresholds were specified in phase two. The Nonsupervised processor did not have the capability to "split" cells; i.e. the constituent points in a singular cell had to be classified as a small sample rather than point-by-point.

Documentation of these programs consisted of commented program listings and a thesis.³

Objectives of the 1976-1977 Task

The objectives of the FY77 work were to:

- 1) Deliver to NASA documented FORTRAN programs implementing the ECHO algorithms, and to make improvements to those algorithms, where appropriate.
- 2) Systematically test the algorithms on MSS data for agricultural regions as observed by the LANDSAT satellites, aircraft scanners, and on the simulated Thematic Mapper data.
- 3) Provide products enabling the determination of the utility of the object maps to a LACIE Analyst Interpreter in the selection and labeling of training fields.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

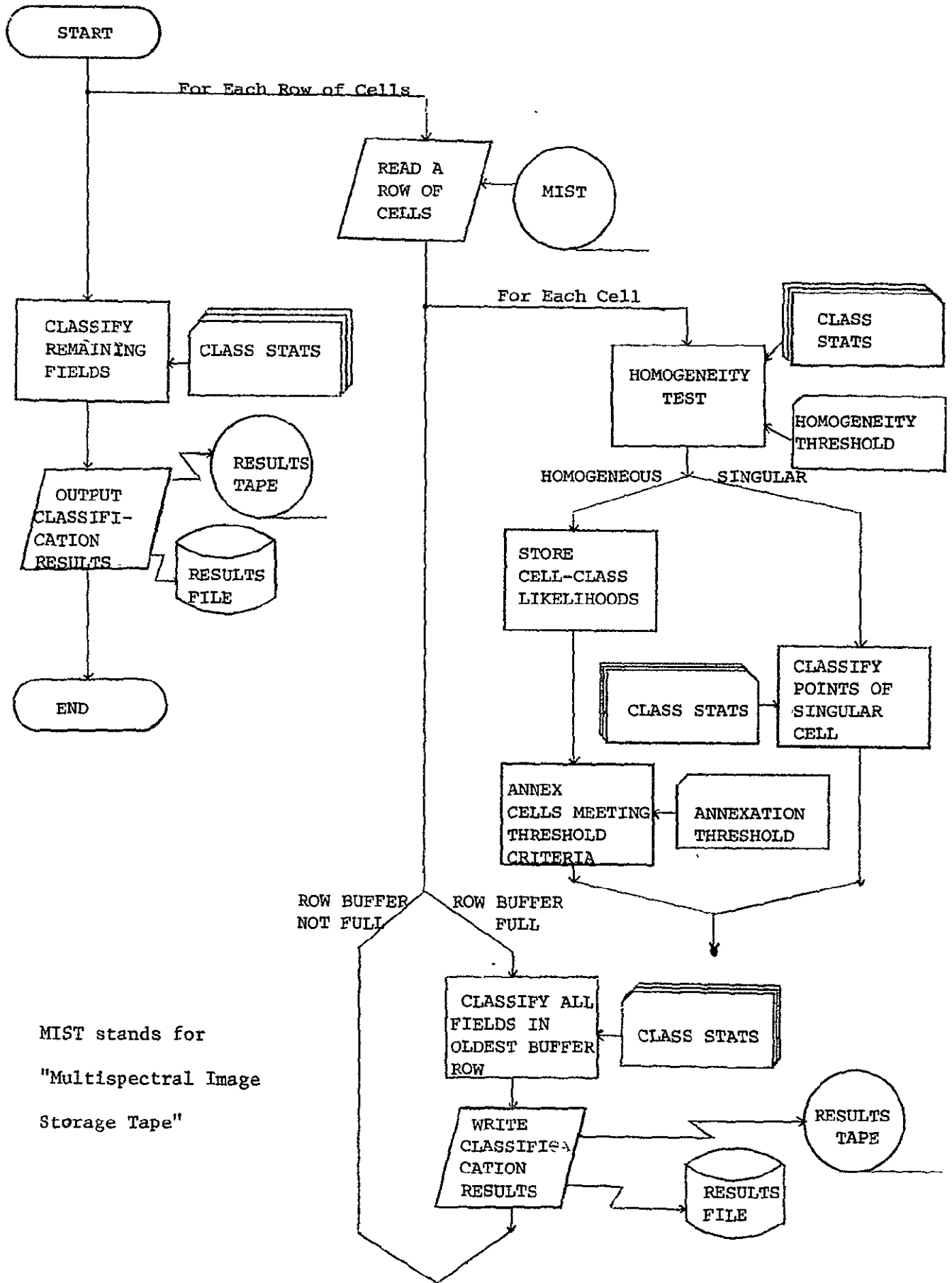
A. Documented Fortran Programs

1. Supervised Processor

FORTTRAN listings and program abstracts for the Supervised ECHO processor are presented in Appendix A. This processor requires class statistics for field extraction as well as for classification. The general flow of this algorithm is presented in Figure 1. The software is designed to function in either a single phase or a two phase mode. The two phase approach accomplishes channel selection, cell size, and cell homogeneity criteria in phase one; annexation tests take place during phase two. The intermediate results between phases are stored on magnetic tapes. The final results are written either on disk or on tape. Functioning in the two phase mode allows the analyst to vary the annexation threshold and, thus, to produce several results outputs without repeating the expensive cell homogeneity test.

The single step approach allows the analyst to specify all the necessary input parameters on a single control card deck and produce classification results without the necessity of an intermediate tape. When the analyst wishes to produce classifications with varying annexation thresholds for a particular area, it is less expensive in terms of computer time to utilize the two phase approach. When a single annexation threshold is desired, it is more efficient to use the single phase approach. The Supervised ECHO processor determines whether a single phase classification, the first phase of a two phase classification, or the second phase of a two phase classification is to be generated based on the control cards specified.

FIGURE 1
SUPERVISED ECHO FLOW



MIST stands for
"Multispectral Image
Storage Tape"

Input and output requirements for each processing mode of the Supervised processor are summarized in Table 2.1-1 and Table 2.1-2.

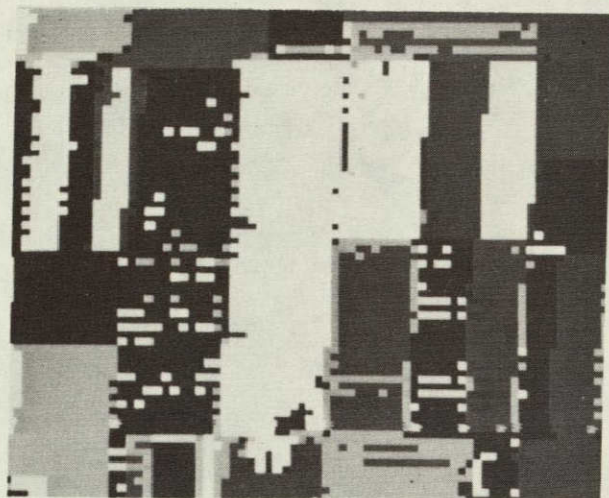
TABLE 2.1-1
 Supervised ECHO
 Single Phase Mode

Input	Output
Cell Width Parameter	Results File
Cell Homogeneity Threshold	Classification Map (optional)
Annexation Threshold	Singular Cell Map (optional)
Channel Selection	
Specification of the Area to Classify	
Multispectral Image Storage Tape (MIST)	
Specification of Results Destination	
Class Statistics	

TABLE 2.1-2
Two Phase Mode
Supervised ECHO

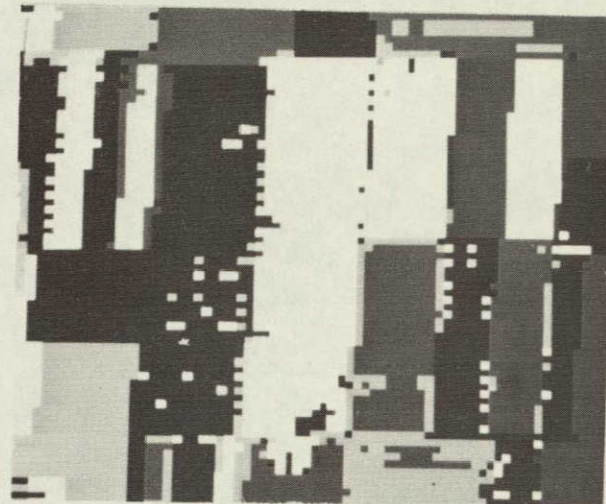
<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>
Phase One	
Cell Width Parameter	Intermediate Results Tape
Cell Homogeneity Threshold	Singular Cell Map (optional)
Channel Selection	
Specification of the Area to Classify	
Multispectral Image Storage Tape	
Intermediate Tape and File Specifications	
Class Statistics	
Phase Two	
Intermediate Results Tape File	Results File Classification Map (optional)
Annexation Threshold	
Specification of Results Destination	

Figure 2
Effects of Cell Homogeneity Threshold



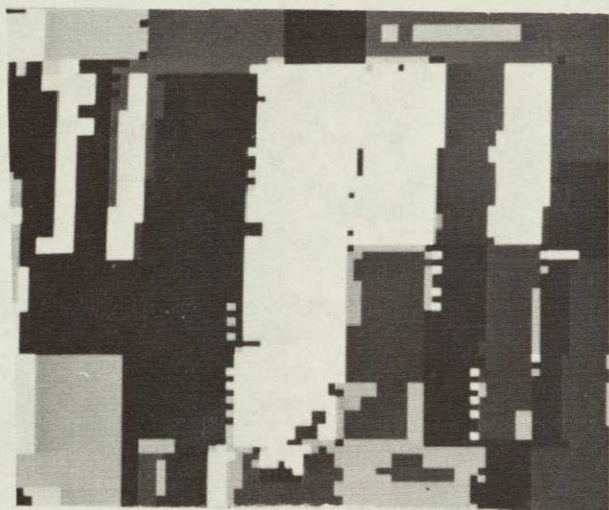
Perpoint

87.5%
7.3%
1200 Seconds
34.8%



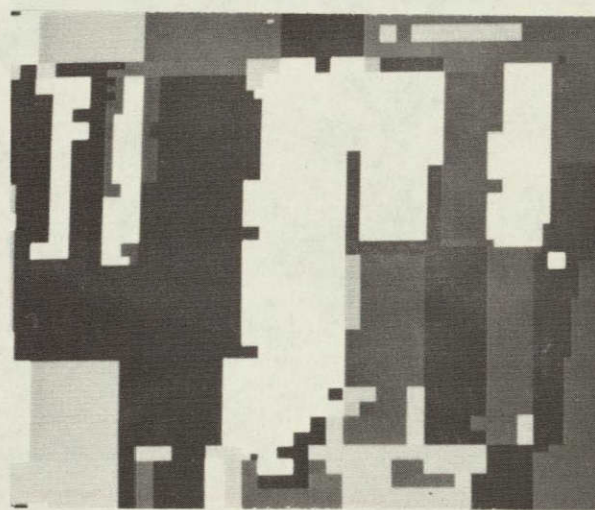
Low Homogeneity Threshold

Field Center Pixel Performance	90.0%
RMS Proportion Error	2.5%
CPU Time	754 Seconds
Classification Variability	29.9%



Medium Homogeneity Threshold

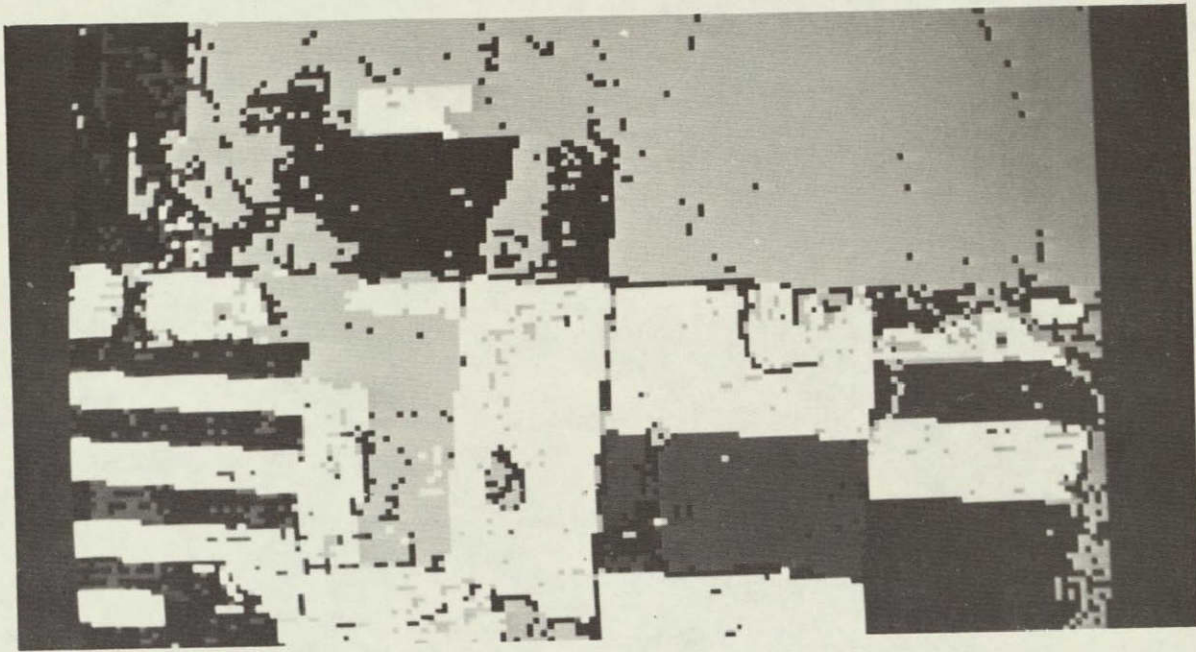
91.4%
2.5%
494 Seconds
22.5%



Large Homogeneity Threshold

Field Center Pixel Performance	90.7%
RMS Proportion Error	2.8%
CPU Time	370 Seconds
Classification Variability	18.6%

Figure 3



Photographs of classification results of aircraft data collected over Williams County, Kansas. Notice the "salt and pepper" in the perpoint results (above). The ECHO results (below) have both higher classification performance and lower classification variability. The ECHO classification was produced using 40% of the CPU time required to produce the perpoint classification.



2. Nonsupervised Processor

Output products for this task included those allowing the determination of the utility of the resulting object map to the LACIE Analyst Interpreter for identifying and labeling training fields. Since the Supervised processor utilizes class statistics for the identification of homogeneous objects, it has only limited value as a training aid. The Nonsupervised processor, on the other hand, does not require class statistics for object extraction, and thus, may prove quite beneficial as a training aid, serving, in a sense, as a spatial clustering algorithm.

The Nonsupervised processor utilizes a homogeneity test which compares σ_{ij}/μ_{ij} to a threshold t_i ; where i refers to feature or channel and j refers to the cell. If the standard deviation divided by the mean for feature i exceeds the user-specified threshold t_i , the cell is "singular" and elements of the cell will be classified on a point-by-point basis. Cells are annexed to fields on the basis of a two-step test, 1) that the channel variances of the field are equivalent to the channel variances of the cell and 2) that the channel means of the field are equivalent to the channel means of the cell. Should either of these criteria not be met for any channel, annexation will not take place.

The research software was designed to run in two phases. The first phase merely calculated the cell mean and covariance matrices and wrote them on tape; the second phase proceeded to perform field extraction followed by classification. This process has two disadvantages. First, although an object map could be produced, it had to be produced in phase two, the same phase that required a class statistics deck for input in order to perform the classification. Second, since only cell mean and covariance matrices were written on the intermediate tape, when singular cells were

identified in phase two, they had to be classified as small samples, a cell at a time, rather than on a point-by-point basis, because data values for individual points were not available to the phase two classifier.

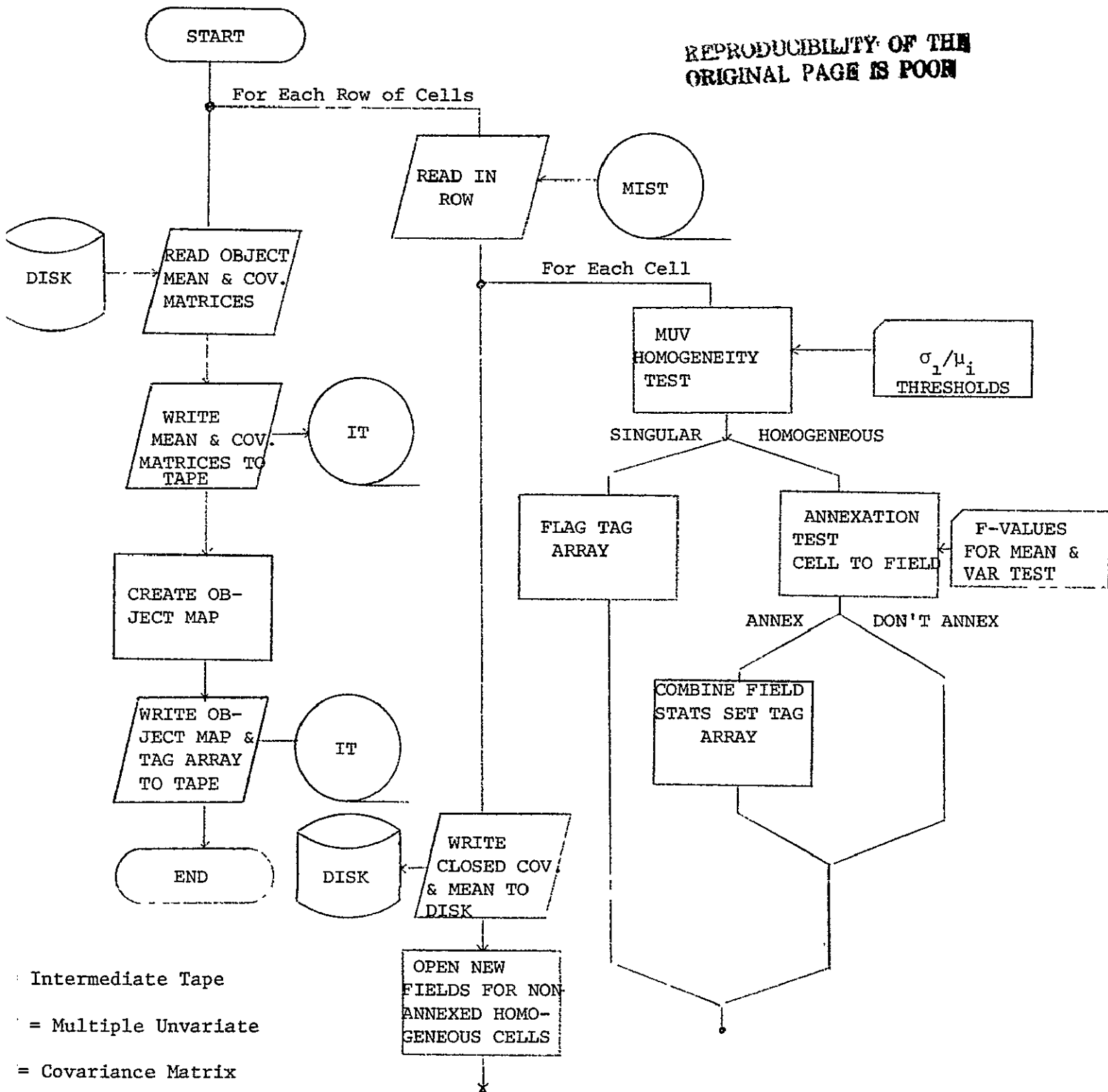
The software was restructured to move the field extraction algorithm into phase one of the processor and produce an intermediate tape which contains:

1. class means and covariance matrices for each homogeneous object identified.
2. an object map containing the mean for channel *i* of object *j* in every pixel of object *j* and the original data values for those pixels belonging to singular cells.
3. a tag array identifying whether a pixel falls in a singular cell (and should be classified individually), or in a homogeneous object (and hence should receive a class assignment based on the sample classification of the object to which it belongs).

The second phase of the restructured Nonsupervised processor reads the intermediate tape and the class statistics deck, performs a maximum likelihood sample classification (utilizing second order statistics where possible) on the objects identified, and a maximum likelihood point-by-point classification on points falling in singular cells. Figure 4A presents the general processing flow for phase one (field extraction) of the Nonsupervised processor. The general processing flow for phase two (classification) is presented in Figure 4B. Inputs to outputs from the Nonsupervised ECHO processor's two phases are described in Table 2.1-3.

FIGURE 4A
GENERAL FLOW OF
NONSUPERVISED ECHO
PHASE 1

2.1-14



GENERAL FLOW OF
NONSUPERVISED ECHO
PHASE 2

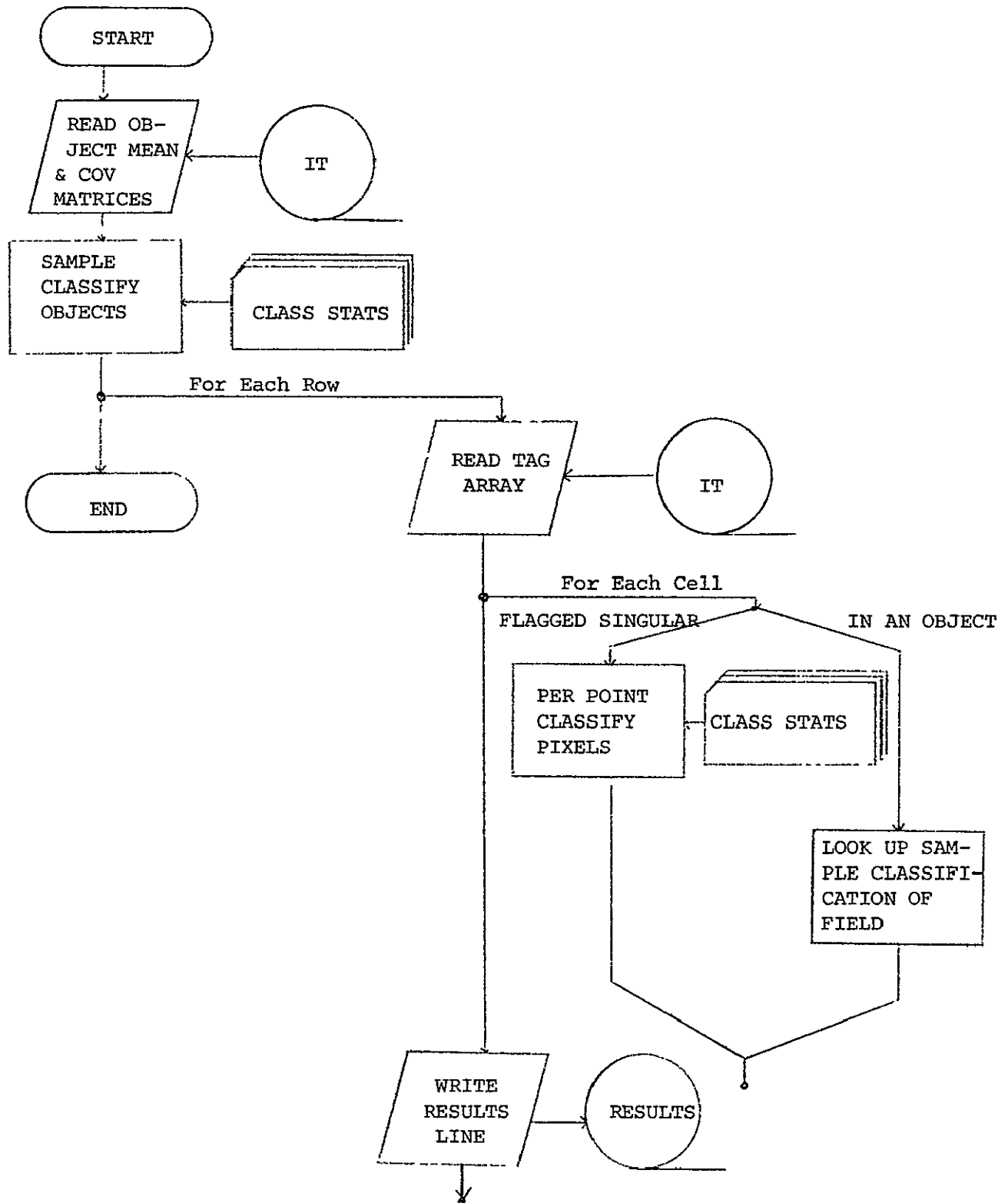


TABLE 2.1-3
NONSUPERVISED ECHO
PROCESSOR

<u>INPUT</u>	<u>OUTPUT</u>
<u>Phase One:</u>	
Channel Selection	Intermediate Tape containing
Cell Width	object map, object statistics
Cell Homogeneity Thresholds	and pixel tag array.
(σ_i/μ_i for channel i)	
Annexation Thresholds	
(mean and variance)	
Multispectral Image Storage	
Tape	
Intermediate Results Tape	
and File Specification	
<u>Phase Two:</u>	
Class Statistics	Results File
Intermediate Tape from	
Phase One	
Specification of Results	
Tape and File	

B. Tests of the ECHO algorithms

1. Data Sets

The second objective of Task 2.1 is to test the ECHO algorithms on MSS data for agricultural regions. Data sets are to include LANDSAT, aircraft, and simulated Thematic Mapper data. Ten LANDSAT, three aircraft and eight simulated Thematic Mapper (2 sites and 4 resolutions) data sets were selected for the analysis. One bitemporal data set was examined separately. These data sets are summarized in Table 2.1-4

TABLE 2.1-4

Data Sets

(LANDSAT)

	CHANNEL NUMBER	WAVE BAND μM		
	1,5,9	.5-.6		
	2,6,10	.6-.7		
	3,7,11	.7-.8		
	4,8,12	.8-1.1		
Area	Channels Used	Data Collected	Data Set	
Graham County, Kansas	9, 10, 11, 12	5/26/74	LACIE/SRS	
Grant County, Kansas	5, 6, 7, 8	5/19/74	LACIE/SRS	
Haskell County, Kansas	9, 10, 11, 12	5/27/74	LACIE/SRS	
Kearny County, Kansas	9, 10, 11, 12	5/27/74	LACIE/SRS	
Huntington County, Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4,	7/7/73	CITARS	
Shelby County, Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4	9/7/73	CITARS	
White County, Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4	8/21/73	CITARS	
Livingston County, Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4	7/16/73	CITARS	
Fayette County, Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4	8/21/73	CITARS	
Lee County, Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4	8/5/73	CITARS	

TABLE 2.1-4 (Continued)

Simulated Thematic Mapper

TM CHANNEL NUMBER	WAVE BAND μM			
1	.45-.52			
2	.52-.60			
3	.63-.69			
4	.74-.80			
5	.80-.91			
6	1.55-1.75			
7	10.4-12.5			
8	.74-.91			
Area	Channels Used	Date	Resolution	
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	30m	
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	40m	
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	50m	
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	60m	
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	30m	
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	40m	
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	50m	
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	60m	

TABLE 2.1-4 (Continued)

Aircraft			
Area	Wavebands Used (μ M)	Data Collected	
Williams County, ND	.4-.49, .59-.64, .65-.69,	8/15/75	
Finney County, Kansas	.82-.88, 1.53-1.62, 10.1-11.0	7/6/75	
Tippecanoe County, IN	.52-.57, .61-.70, .72-.92, 1.0-1.4, 1.5-1.8	8/13/71	

Bitemporal			
Area	Wavebands Used for Each Date	Dates	Data Set
Grant County, Kansas	.5-.6, .6-.7,	5/9/74	LACIE/SRS
	.7-.8, .8-1.1	6/14/74	

2. Training Procedures

a. LANDSAT Data Sets

The LACIE training sets were created using ground truth information provided by JSC for both test and training fields. Odd-numbered fields appearing in each subclass were used for training; even-numbered fields were used for test. For Graham and Grant counties, statistics were generated by using the STATISTICS processor. For Haskell and Kearny counties statistics were secured by clustering the training fields of each class into four subclasses which were then pooled on the basis of output from the SEPARABILITY processor. It should be noted that both training and test fields for the LACIE/SRS data are large enough to inset field boundaries approximately two pixels inside estimated field boundaries. This inset allows for any image misregistration which may occur between any two dates on the multitemporal input runs. Proportion estimates for the 1974 LACIE/SRS segments were provided in ground truth packets provided by JSC.

The CITARS training sets were originally created by a supervised procedure using ground truth information provided by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services (ASCS) to select both the training and test fields.⁹ Those training sets were used without change in the ECHO tests.

Six counties in the CITARS experiment were used as test sites. A data set free of clouds which occurred late in the growing season was required for each of the six counties. Dates from July, August or early September were selected. The classification results for all of the CITARS experiments are catalogued on a series of LARS tapes. The desired data sets were located on the catalogued CITARS tapes and the statistics which had been used for the CITARS experiment were obtained by using the LARSYS PUNCHSTATISTICS processor. The pooling of classes was determined by running

the PRINTRESULTS processor and requesting training field results. This combination of requests produces a table of available classes in the statistics deck and also the informational names under which they were classified. By using this list it was possible to reconstruct the combinations of spectral classes and pooled spectral classes which were needed to reproduce the original classification.

Training and test fields for each CITARS classification were secured and appropriate control cards added to evaluate the ECHO classifications of CITARS data sets. The proportion estimates used for the CITARS evaluation are estimates of the proportions of the various classes for the entire county made by the SRS.

b. Simulated Thematic Mapper Data Sets

Training sets from the simulated Thematic Mapper tests performed at LARS in 1976 were used for ECHO analysis. These training sets were generated by selecting fields of known cover types and clustering each informational class separately to define subclasses.

Color infrared photographic mosaic prints were made from photographic data collected concurrently with the scanner data. Informational class information provided by ground observations was transferred to clear plastic overlays on the mosaic print. The analyst could then easily locate the corresponding fields in his cluster maps and assign the field coordinates to the informational classes.

Statistics were calculated for each training area and compared using the SEPARABILITY processor. Similar classes were combined, where indicated, and the data set was used to classify the flightline. Training areas were not excluded from the test fields since the test fields had been pre-selected for the entire flightline.

Two to four subclasses were found in each informational class. The Kansas flight was an exception. Because of severe line-to-line changes in signal level in the original 6 meter scanner data, the analyst was forced to create more spectral classes to account for the within-class variations due to excessive noise. This was most apparent in the 30 and 40 meter resolution data. The effect was reduced but not eliminated in the 50 and 60 meter resolution data. Alternate fields were used for training and test decks, respectively. The procedure was repeated for each of the four resolution sizes. As resolution size increased, the number of spectral classes decreased.

The entire training set selection procedure was repeated for each resolution size so that any effects on training set selection which might be caused by data resolution would be included in the analysis results. An example is the increasing difficulty and eventual impossibility of selecting samples from small, or narrow, fields as the resolution size increases.

c. Aircraft

Six Meter NASA Aircraft Scanner Data

The two 6-meter aircraft scanner data sets used to generate the simulated Thematic Mapper data set were used. The same training and test fields used for the Thematic Mapper were available in the six meter data set. Because of the very large number of data points in the full data set, only the first two miles (one third of the total flight line) were used for the ECHO evaluations.

These data sets were not corrected for sun and scanner angle effects. To compensate for these angle effects, training fields were distributed across the width of the flight line. At least six fields in each informational class were used in the training set. Fields from informational

classes were clustered together into five spectral classes. All spectral classes from all informational classes were combined into a statistics deck and appropriate pooling was done based on SEPARABILITY results. The classification results were strongly influenced by angle effects.

Flightline 210, Corn Blight Watch Experiment

Training and test fields from the Michigan Scanner data set were located on the LARS display system using ground information collected during the Corn Blight Watch Experiment. At least six fields were selected to represent each informational class. Each informational class was then clustered to produce five spectral subclasses. All spectral classes were combined and processed with SEPARABILITY to select the subset of the original 12 channels which was to be used for classification. A subset of five channels was chosen and the training set was again processed with SEPARABILITY to determine which classes should be pooled.

d. Bitemporal Data Set

A bitemporal data set from Grant County, Kansas was created by selecting data from a spring date and a mid-summer date. Training and test fields were available from the LACIE data and were edited to reduce the number of single line training fields by about 30 percent. Data from the two dates were clustered together within each informational class with four spectral classes requested. Classes were grouped as indicated by the CLUSTER algorithm and classes with fewer than 50 points were deleted.

3. Dependent Variables

There are six variables which were monitored to evaluate the ECHO algorithm:

- CPU time
- Field center pixel classification performance
- Training field classification performance
- Full field classification performance
- RMS proportion estimate error
- Classification variability

These variables are related to the stated reasons for adopting a new classification technique listed in the introduction. The CPU time required to perform a classification is one way to measure the cost of classification. Field center pixel, full field, and training field performances and RMS proportion estimate error are all ways to evaluate the accuracy of the classifier. Classification variability is a measure of "salt and pepper effect" in classification results.

The CPU time required to execute each of the ECHO classifications has been recorded so that the effects of varying the cell homogeneity and annexation thresholds may be monitored. The CPU times required to perform the perpoint classifications have been adjusted to reflect the increased efficiency of the LARSYS perpoint classifier which is coded in assembly language. Thus, the CPU time recorded for a perpoint classification is what a FORTRAN classifier would have required to perform the classification.

The indices of classification performance were applied in several ways. Classification accuracy (identification) was evaluated utilizing field center pixel, "full field" and test field sample performance for all data sets. Proportion estimation was carried out for the LANDSAT

and Simulated Thematic Mapper data sets.

The training performance is the overall classification accuracy (number of training pixels correctly classified divided by the total number of training pixels) of the pixels used to calculate the class statistics. Field center pixel performance is the overall classification accuracy of field center pixels. Field center pixels are pixels inset at least one pixel from the field boundaries. For the registered LACIE/SRS data the field center pixels are inset at least two pixels from the field boundary. Although this procedure insures that the pixels examined are not mixture pixels, it has the unfortunate effect of eliminating smaller fields from consideration. The third measure of classification accuracy, "full field" performance, includes those pixels on the boundaries of the fields in the classification performance. The "full field" pixels were generated by expanding the field center pixel boundaries one pixel in all directions.

The RMS error of informational class proportion estimates for each flightline was found by calculating the percent of the flightline classified as a particular class and comparing it with the ground-collected estimate using equation (1).

$$\text{RMS Error} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (C_i - C'_i)^2}{N}} \quad (1)$$

where, N = number of informational classes

C_i = percent classified as informational class i

C'_i = percent of class i estimated from ground-collected data

RMS error is calculated for the LANDSAT and Thematic Mapper data runs. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) provided the ground truth proportion estimates for the simulated Thematic

Mapper data set. Proportion estimates for the 1974 LACIE/SRS segments were provided in ground truth packets received from JSC. The SRS county proportion estimates were used to calculate RMS proportion error for the CITARS data set.

Average variability is a measure of the rate of change from one information class to another. It should reflect the degree to which ECHO reduces the "salt and pepper" effect which is sometimes present in per-point classifications. Variability is calculated by systematically selecting 50 lines of the classified area, counting the number of information class changes, and dividing by the number of opportunities for class changes.

$$\text{Variability} = \text{NCC} / (50 * (\text{NS} - 1)) \quad (2)$$

Where

NCC = the number of class changes over the 50 selected lines

NS = the number of classified pixels/line

4. Results

This section outlines the results of the tests performed on the Supervised processor. Results are discussed separately for each scanner type, LANDSAT, simulated Thematic Mapper, and aircraft, followed by a summary of results for all three data types.

a. LANDSAT Results

Training and test information for the 10 data sets comprising the LANDSAT test data were drawn from the 1974 Kansas LACIE/SRS data sets and the 1973 CITARS data sets. One bitemporal and four unitemporal analyses were performed on the LACIE/SRS data sets. Six unitemporal analyses were performed on the CITARS data sets.

i. LACIE/SRS Results

Figures 5 through 10 present the average results for the four LACIE/SRS sites examined at a cell width of two for six cell homogeneity and four annexation parameters. Figure 5 plots the average CPU time in seconds required by the perpoint classifier (represented by the line of P's) versus the CPU time required by the average of the four LACIE/SRS data sets at each of 24 ECHO parameter settings for 2 by 2 pixel cells. The horizontal axis is the cell homogeneity threshold. As this threshold increases, it becomes more likely a cell will be classified as a unit, less likely that a cell will be split and its constituent pixels classified individually. The dependent variable, CPU time, appears on the vertical axis. The cell to field annexation parameter for each cell homogeneity threshold appears on the plot. When two or more annexation thresholds achieve the same performance, a star appears in that position on the plot. It can be seen from Figure 5 that as the cell homogeneity parameter increases, the CPU time required to classify the area decreases. Additionally, as the annexation parameter increases from zero to four, the CPU time required for the classification is reduced. These results are expected because fewer

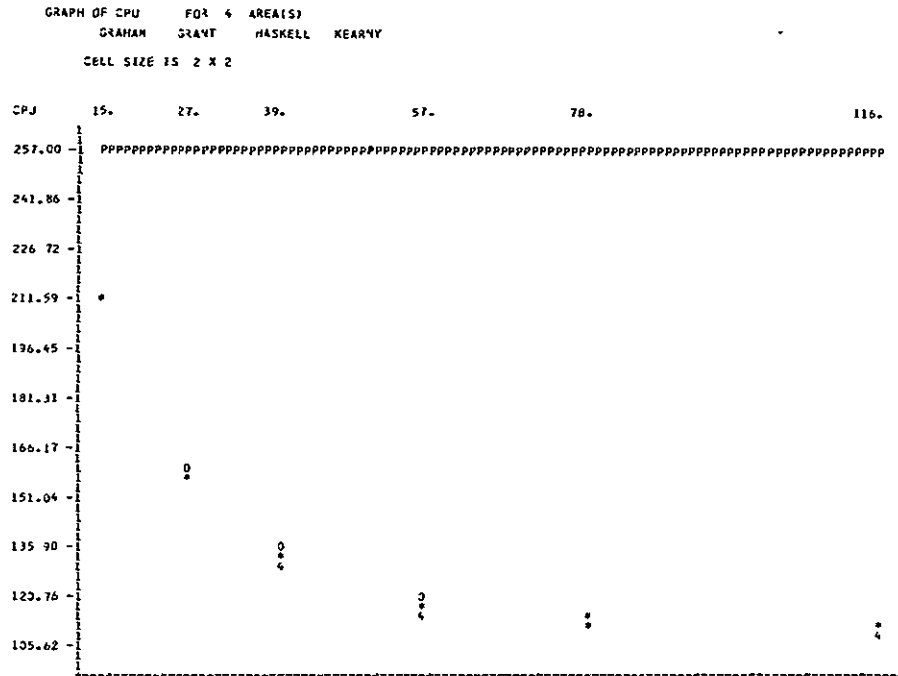


FIGURE 5
LACIE/SRS CPU TIME

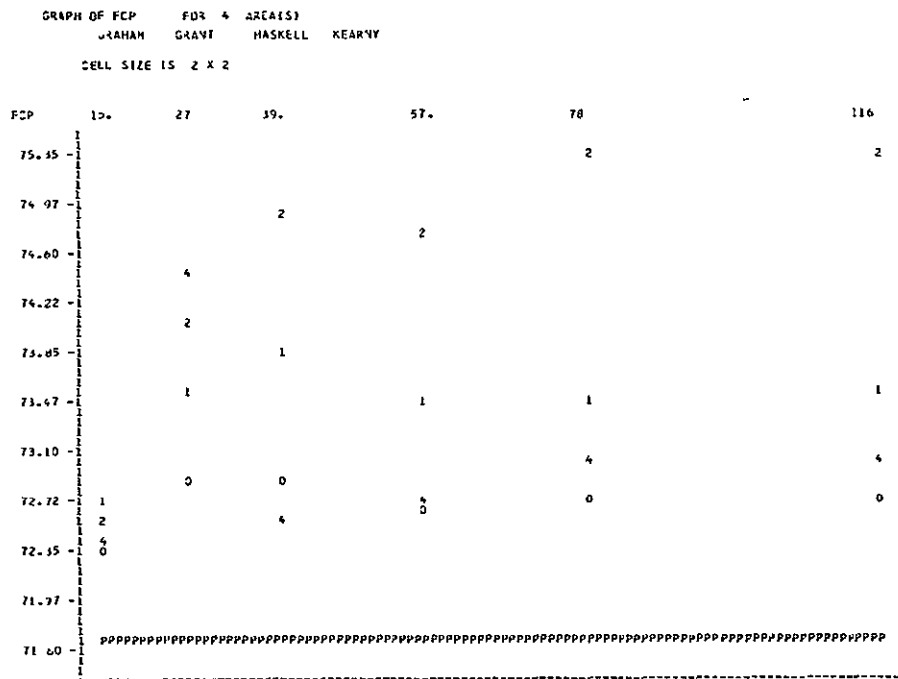


FIGURE 6
LACIE/SRS PILLD CMTIR IIXI PERFORMANCE

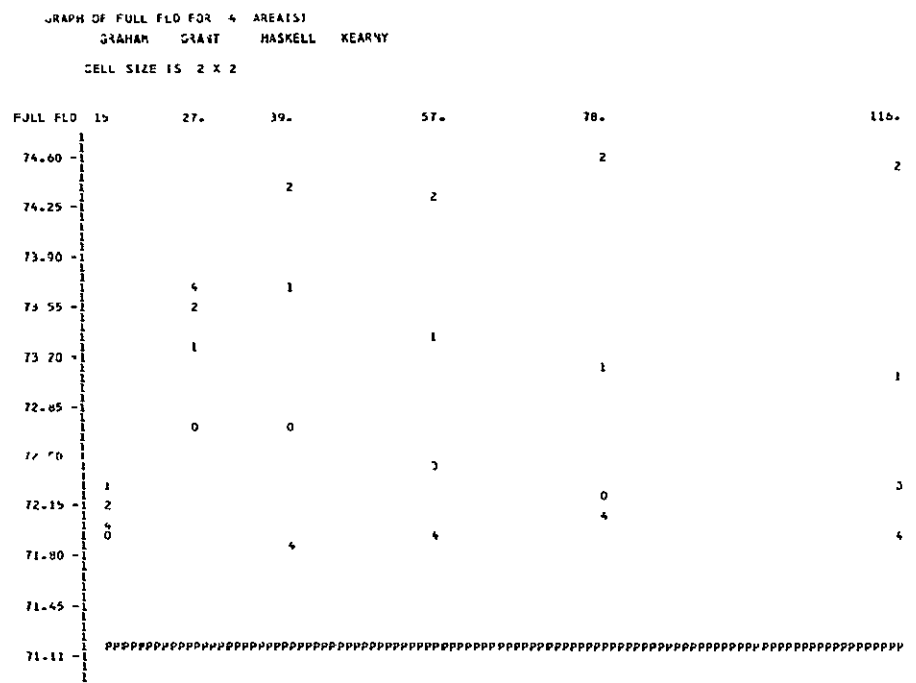


FIGURE 7
 LACIL/SRS FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

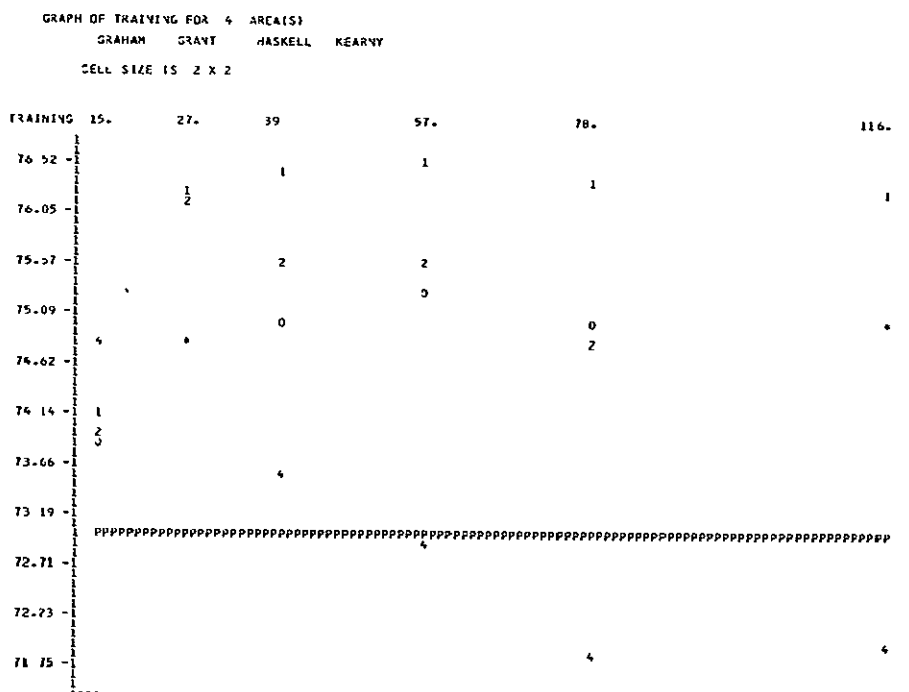


FIGURE 8
 LACIL/SRS TRAINING PERFORMANCE

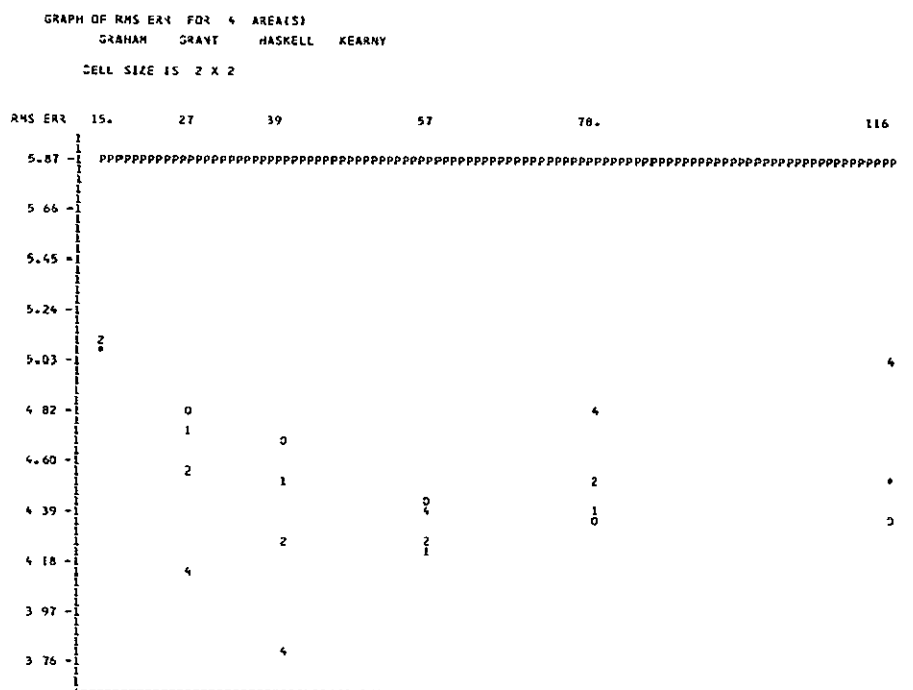


FIGURE 9
LACIE/SRS RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATION ERROR

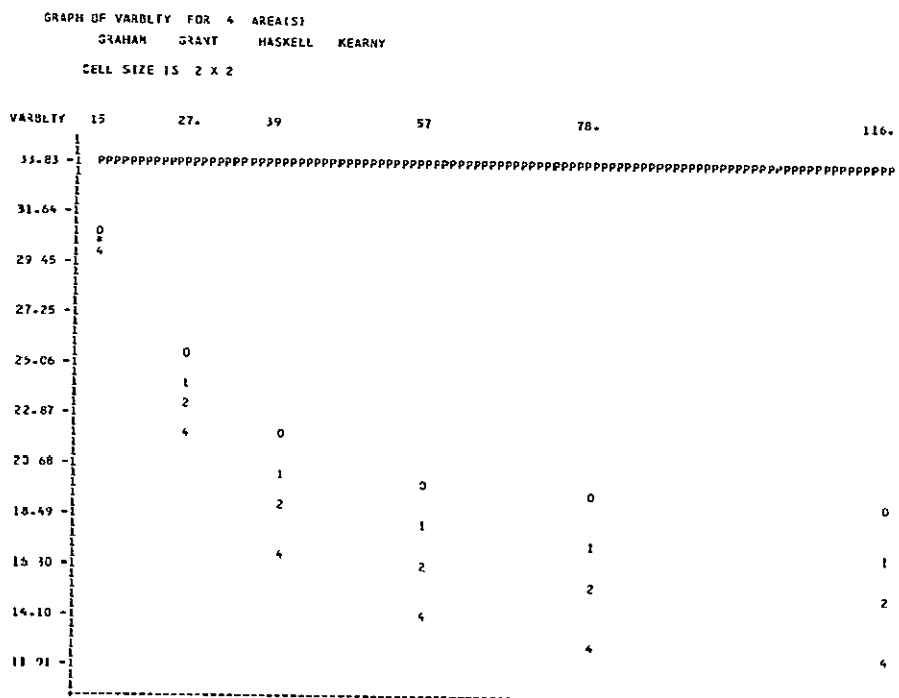


FIGURE 10
LACIE/SRS CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

TABLE 2.1-5

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL 1974 LACIE DATA SETS

ABBREVIATIONS:

CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT TIME
FCP	FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE
FULL	FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE
TRAIN	TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE
RMS	RMS PROPORTION ERROR
VAR	CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY
CELW	CELL WIDTH
HOM	CELL HOMOGENEITY THRESHOLD
ANN	ANNEXATION THRESHOLD

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS (ENTRIES ARE SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS):

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Graham County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	7.5	.1	24.7	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	18.7	.1	.1	18.9
FULL	.1	.1	99.9	.1	1.6	33.6
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Grant County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	.8	.1	2.2	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	34.9
RMS	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	41.8
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	40.3
Haskell County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	33.0
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	25.5
FULL	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	33.5
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	29.5
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	9.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	27.1

TABLE 2.1-5 (Continued)

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL 1974 LACIE DATA SETS

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Kearny County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	6.5	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	1.6	.1	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	13.0
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	15.3	2.0
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1

Table 2.1-6

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON FOUR LACIE DATA SETS

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,6	5,15	3,9			
CPU Time		1	1	.1	99.9	99.9
Field Center Pixel Performance	5	5		.1	.4	99.9
Full Field Performance	5	1	25	.1	.6	99.9
Training Performance	10	1		.1	.1	99.9
RMS Error		25		.1	99.9	99.9
Classification Variability	5	1	1	.1	.1	13.6

Entires are Significance Levels

classifications are necessary when there are fewer cells which must be classified on a point-by-point basis (due to the increased cell homogeneity parameter), and fewer classifications are required when a scene is composed of a few large objects rather than many small objects (the effect of increasing the annexation parameter). Both of these effects are statistically significant at a 1% confidence level.

The statistical significance levels of the various ECHO parameters on each of the six dependent variables (CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, training field performance, RMS proportion error, and classification variability) for each of the LACIE data sets are presented in Table 2.1-5. Table 2.1-6 presents the statistical significance levels of the ECHO parameters on the dependent variables for the four LACIE data sets combined.

Parameter Considerations

For the LACIE data runs, cell widths were sampled at 2, $\sqrt{\text{average field size}}/2 + 1$, and $\sqrt{\text{average fields size}}$; hence cell widths sampled were 2, 5 or 6, and 8 or 9. The field center pixel performances at the 2 by 2 cell size tended to be superior to those at 5 by 5 or 6 by 6; RMS proportion estimation errors of 2 by 2 cells were about equivalent to those of the 5 by 5 or 6 by 6 cells; and less computer time was required for the 5 by 5 or 6 by 6 sized cells than the 2 by 2 cells.

Graham County was also sampled at cell sizes 3 by 3 and 4 by 4 to observe what effects intermediate cell sizes might have. Results for the optimal values of these parameters are presented below:

Graham County, Kansas

Optimal Results

Cell Size	CPU Range (Sec)	FCP Performance %	RMS Error %
2x2	109-73	93.9	0.1
3x3	101-59	94.3	0.1
4x4	95-50	93.9	0.0
6x6	98-51	93.3	0.7
Perpoint	121	89.9	1.2

These results tend to indicate that cell width may be optimized for the LACIE/SRS runs when it is in the neighborhood of the fourth root of the average field size. This value is between three and four for Graham County.

For the 2 by 2 tests (performed on all four LACIE/SRS sites) the optimal cell homogeneity parameter, based on the three fields performance criteria, appears to be 78. However, on the basis of RMS error, the optimal homogeneity parameter tested is 39.

Due to the two pixel inset used to avoid mixture pixels and registration error for the LACIE/SRS field coordinates, small fields were not used for training or test purposes. Since only relatively large fields are included in the training decks, the effects that increasing the cell homogeneity parameter may have on the small fields is not reflected in the field center pixel performance results. Consequently, for the LACIE results, 39 is probably closer to the optimal homogeneity parameter than 78. Support for this conclusion is provided by the results in Figure 8. The "full field" performance measures the performance of the large test fields, including the points which contain the field boundaries. "Full field" test fields are composed of the pixels contained in the field center pixel test fields

plus those pixels on the borders of the field ("fringe pixels"). Since for the LACIE data sets, the performance of the field center pixels improves by .5% between cell homogeneity values 39 and 78 while the full field performance only improved by .2%, it would appear that the performance of the "fringe pixels" is degraded between homogeneity parameters 39 and 78. Those small fields not included in the test decks will be composed primarily of "fringe pixels".

It can be noted by examining Figures 6 through 9 that the effect of annexation increases as the cell homogeneity parameter increases. This result is expected since a cell A only has the opportunity to be annexed to adjoining cell B when both cells A and B are homogeneous. The higher the cell homogeneity parameter, the more likely it becomes that both A and B will be homogeneous.

Figure 10 is typical of all the variability results: as the homogeneity and annexation parameters increase, the classification variability decreases.

LACIE/SRS Conclusions

1. CPU time and classification variability decrease as cell homogeneity and cell to field annexation parameters increase (1% significance level).
2. The optimal cell width parameter may fall between two and average field size/2 + 1. The fourth root of the average field size may be an appropriate value.
3. For these data sets, the optimal annexation value appears to be in the neighborhood of two based on field center pixel and full field performances.
4. For a cell width of two, the optimal cell homogeneity parameter is in the neighborhood of 39, based on RMS proportion estimate error.

ii. CITARS Results

Figures 11 through 16 present plots for the 2 by 2 cell size Supervised ECHO results achieved from the CITARS data sets. Characteristic differences between the CITARS and the LACIE/SRS data sets include:

- * The CITARS data set has a much smaller average field size than the LACIE/SRS set.
- * The information classes are different. CITARS information classes are Corn, Soybeans and Other; LACIE/SRS classes are Wheat and Other.
- * The ground truth proportion estimates used for the LACIE/SRS sites were for the area of the LACIE segment. The ground truth proportion estimates used for the CITARS sites are for the whole county in which the data set lies, not for that area of the county which was actually sampled.

Analysis of variance results for the six CITARS data sets are presented in Tables 2.1-7 and 2.1-8. Table 2.1-7 presents results for each data set individually. Table 2.1-8 presents the analysis of variance results for the combined CITARS data sets.

As with the 1974 LACIE/SRS data sets, the CPU time decreased as cell homogeneity and annexation parameters increase.

However, though Figure 5 (CPU time for the LACIE/SRS data set) and Figure 11 (CITARS CPU time) have the same general shape, there is one important difference: the CPU time required to perform the ECHO classification is a higher percentage of the CPU time required to perform the perpoint classification for each cell homogeneity value. This is a reflection of the smaller field size in the CITARS data set. Since fields are smaller, more boundaries and fewer homogeneous cells exist. As a result, more cells must be classified on a point-by-point basis and more CPU time

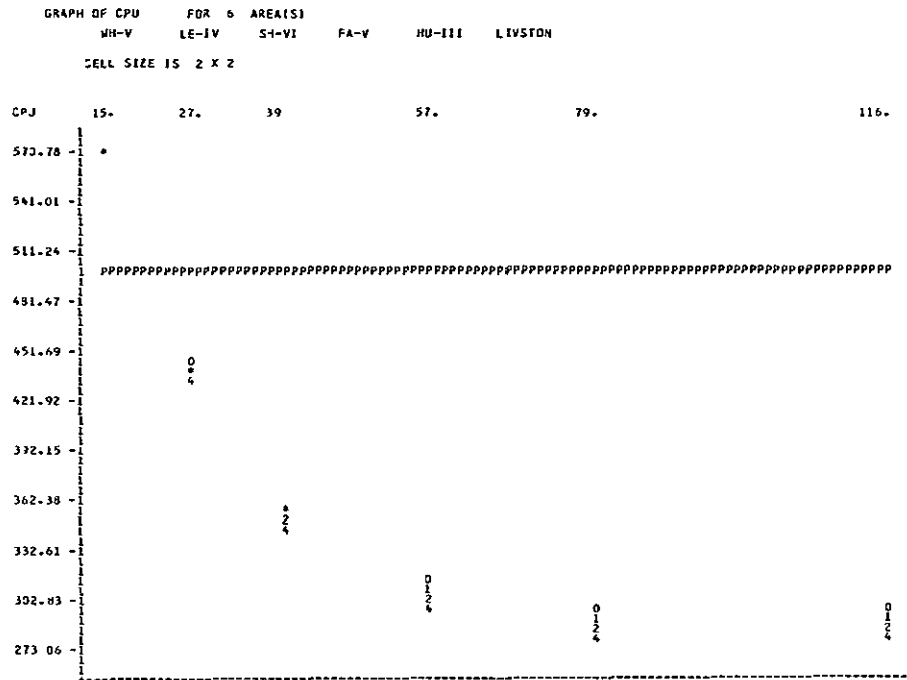


FIGURE 11
CITARS CPU TIMES

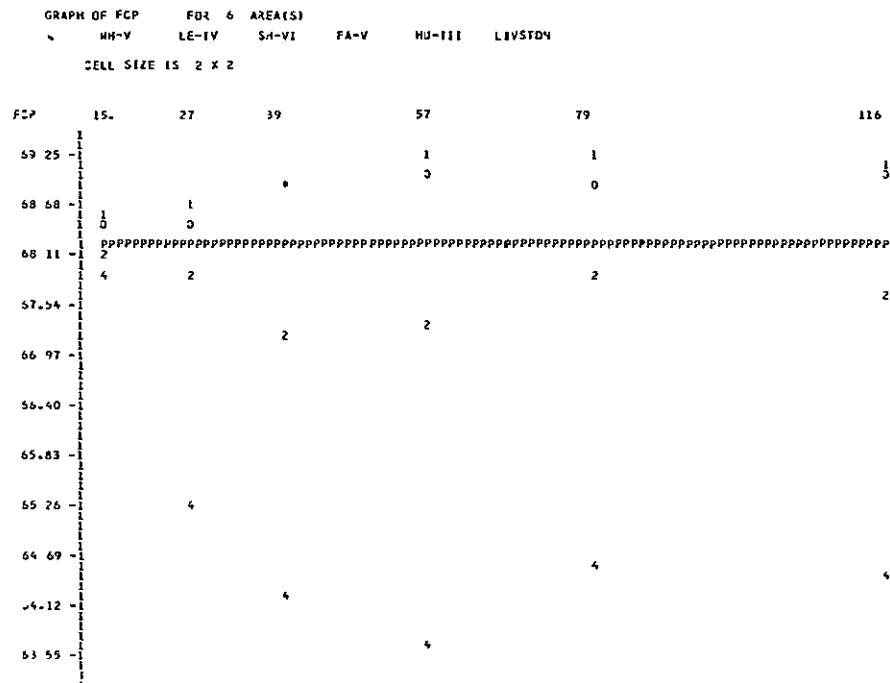


FIGURE 12
CITARS FCP TIMES

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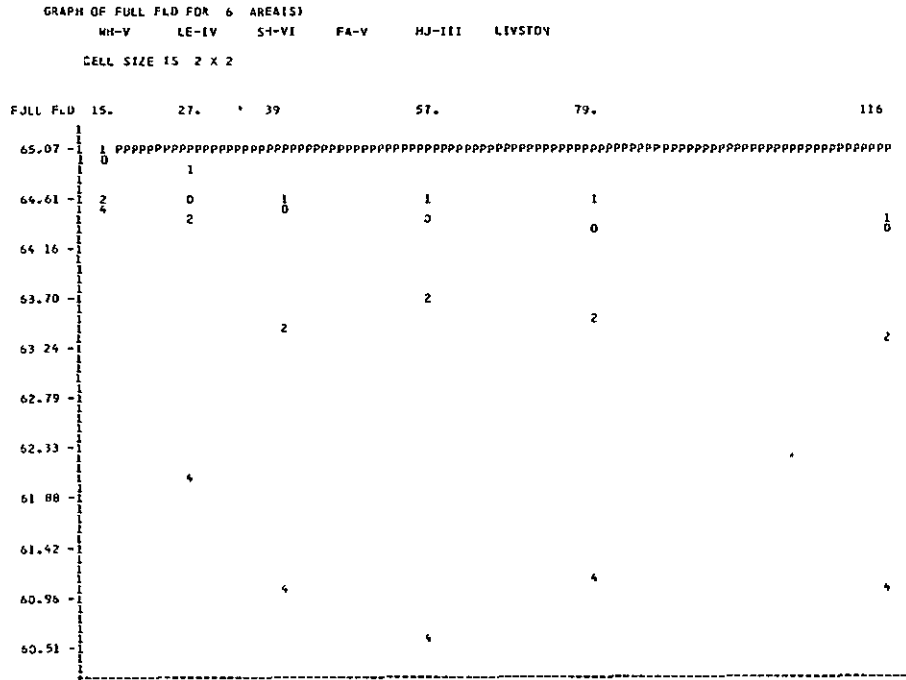


FIGURE 13
 CITARS FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

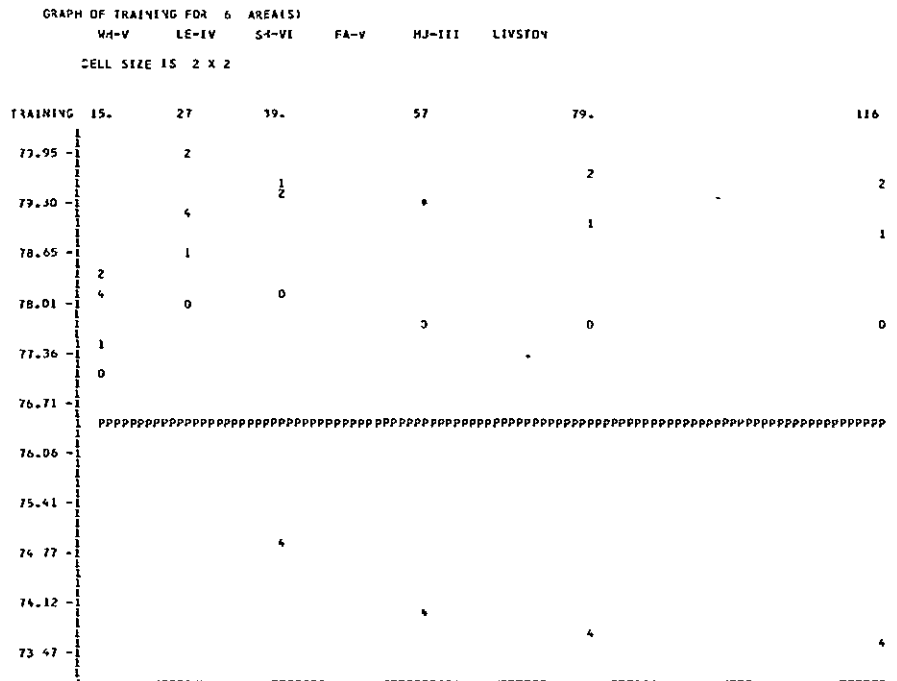


FIGURE 14
 CITARS TRAINING ACCURACY

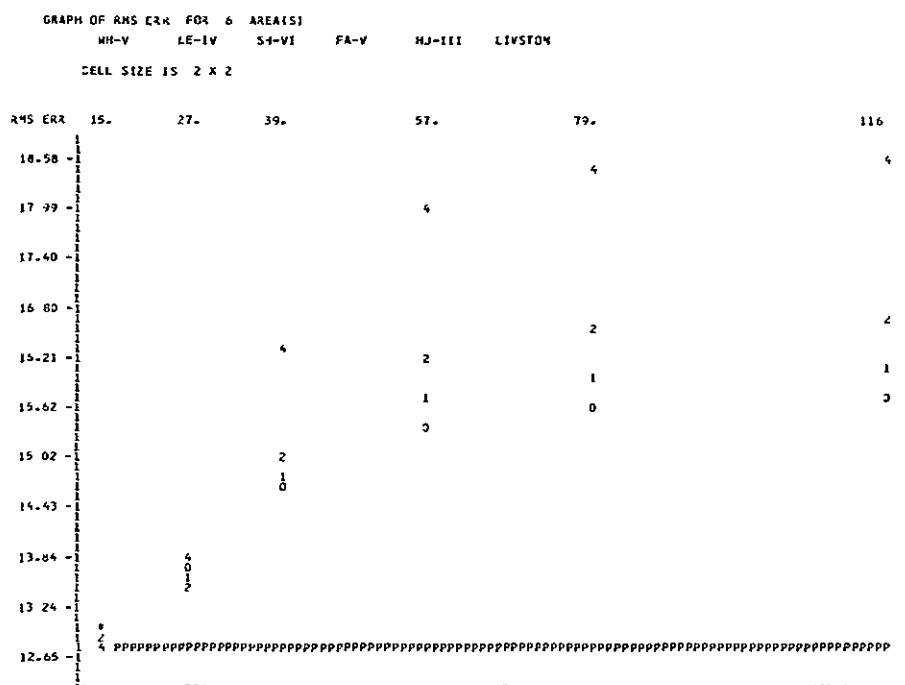


FIGURE 15

CITARS RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR

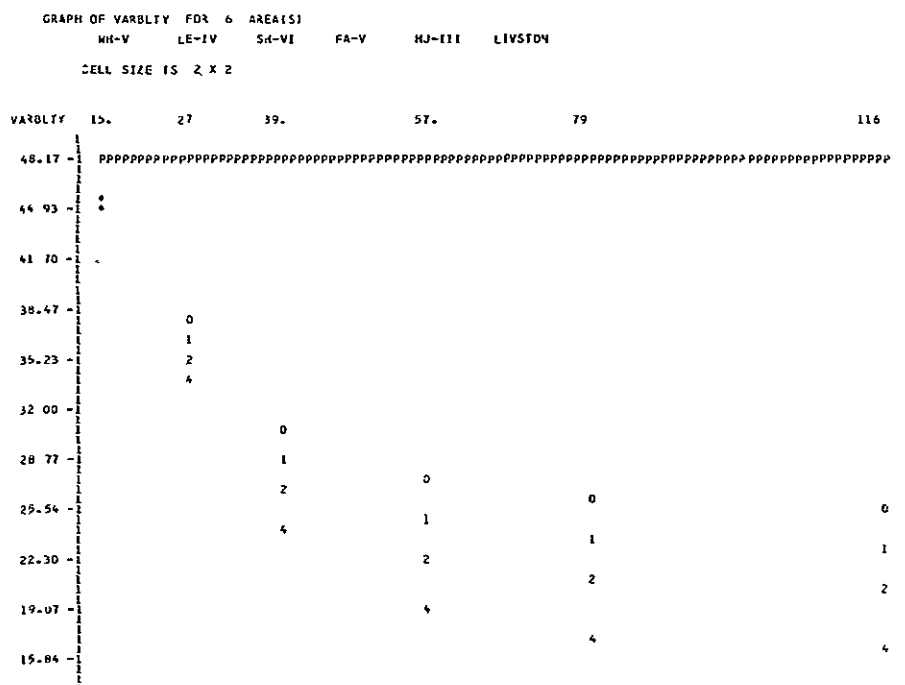


FIGURE 16

CITARS CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

TABLE 2.1-7

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL CITARS DATA SETS

ABBREVIATIONS:

CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (COMPUTER) TIME
FCP	FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE
FULL	FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE
TRAIN	TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE
RMS	RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR
VAR	CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY
CELW	CELL WIDTH
HOM	CELL HOMOGENEITY THRESHOLD
ANN	ANNEXATION THRESHOLD

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS (ENTRIES ARE SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS):

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Huntington County, Indiana						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	12.7
FCP	.7	.1	99.9	.1	.3	5.9
FULL	37.4	.1	37.1	.1	1.3	20.6
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	12.9
RMS	.1	.1	99.9	.1	32.7	39.2
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Shelby County, Indiana						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	44.7
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
TRAIN	.1	.4	.1	27.2	.1	.8
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
White County, Indiana						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	22.8
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	43.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	1 .1	.1	.2

TABLE 2.1-7 (Continued)

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL CITARS DATA SETS

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Livingston County, Illinois						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	23.0
FCP	.1	14.8	.1	.1	.1	22.1
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	3.2
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	18.7
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.8	12.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Fayette County, Illinois						
CPU	.1	.1	1.1	.1	3.2	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	17.8
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.8	17.1
TRAIN	.1	.1	2.9	12.6	.4	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Lee County, Illinois						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	17.3
FCP	.1	.1	34.9	39.4	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	99.9	7.5	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	11.0
RMS	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.8

Table 2.1-8

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON SIX CITARS DATA SETS

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,10	5,25	3,15			
CPU Time	1	1	1	.1	19.3	99.9
Field Center Pixel Performance	10	10	25	.1	.1	34.1
Full Field Performance	10	5	25	.1	.1	99.9
Training Performance	1	1	25	.1	.1	12.0
RMS Error	99	10	25	.1	.1	28.2
Classification Variability	1	1	1	.1	.1	.1

Entries are Significance Levels

is required to perform those point-by-point classifications. For the smallest cell homogeneity parameter, ECHO takes more time on the average than the perpoint classifier. This is due to a great majority of the cells being split. For a cell that is split, the ECHO processor must first gather statistics and perform the homogeneity test, at some expense in CPU time. Then each point of the singular cell must be classified on a point-by-point basis which takes approximately the same CPU time as the perpoint classifier. Hence, when the great majority of cells are singular, ECHO is less efficient, in terms of CPU time, than the perpoint classifier.

By examining the CITARS field center pixel performance (Figure 12) in light of the LACIE/SRS results, two conclusions can be drawn:

1. The improvement in classification accuracy the ECHO procedure provides is reduced for the CITARS data sets, as compared to the LACIE set.
2. The optimal annexation parameter is smaller for the CITARS data sets than for the LACIE data sets.

It is evident by comparing Figures 12 and 14, that the CITARS training set is not representative of the test fields for the ECHO data sets. The performance of the training fields using ECHO is markedly superior to the performance of those same fields using the perpoint classifier. However, the field center pixel performance of the ECHO algorithm is only marginally superior in magnitude to the performance of the perpoint classifier. This indicates that on the data which the statistics truly represent, ECHO performance is superior; when the first and second order statistics fail to properly represent the classes, especially in areas with small field sizes, ECHO's performance may be no better than that of the perpoint classifier.

The average RMS error achieved by ECHO for the six CITARS data sets is inferior to the average RMS error achieved by the perpoint classifier using the same class statistics. On a flightline by flightline basis,

ECHO's RMS proportion estimate error was higher than the perpoint RMS error for three of the data sets and lower than the perpoint RMS error for the other three data sets. This may be partially due to one or more of the following:

- * The RMS error values are generally high. The proportion estimates used for "truth" are the SRS estimates for the counties as a whole, not for the individual areas classified. Hence, if an area classified is not a good approximation of the county as a whole, the validity of the RMS results must be questioned.
- * The training fields do not appear to be a good representation of the test fields. If the training statistics do not represent the scene as a whole, ECHO performance may suffer to a greater extent than the perpoint performance.
- * When the average field size is small, there will be a high proportion of "mixture" cells (cells containing points of more than one class). Should a cell containing pixels of differing classes pass the homogeneity criteria, it is likely to be categorized into the class with the highest variance. Thus as the cell homogeneity criteria becomes larger, the RMS error would tend to increase. (An observed result - see Figure 15.)

The effect of cell width on RMS error was not significant when all the CITARS data sets are considered at once. However, cell width produced significantly different results in terms of RMS error for each of the six data sets taken individually. The effects of increasing cell width were opposite for different data sets.

Conclusions

* As the field size becomes smaller, the improvement in classification accuracy provided by the supervised ECHO algorithm is reduced. At the same time, due to the increased number of singular cells, the CPU time which Supervised ECHO requires increases.

* When the training set is representative of the data, ECHO's classification performance continues to be superior to that of the per-point classifier for scenes with average fields at or below 16 to 20 pixels.

* Due to the mixture-cell, large-variance-class problem, ECHO may or may not degrade RMS proportion Estimation for areas with relatively small fields.

iii. Bitemporal Results

Figures 17 through 22 illustrate the Supervised ECHO results for the Bitemporal analysis. Figures 17a through 22a are the results of a unitemporal analysis of the same area. The training for the bitemporal analysis was done independently of the training for the unitemporal analysis. Comparing Figures 18 and 18a it can be seen that the ECHO field center pixel performance is a greater improvement over the perpoint classifier's performance in the unitemporal case. This may partially be a result of some misregistration between dates making object extraction more difficult and partially a function of the different training statistics used for the separate classifications.

With the larger number of channels in the multirate classification, the optimal homogeneity threshold is higher than it would be for the single date classification. This is expected as, for the Supervised algorithm, the homogeneity criteria approximates to a chi-squared statistic with (number of channels) times (cell width squared) degrees of freedom. For the same significance level of test, the cell homogeneity criteria should be higher for the eight channel data than for the four channel data.

Based on the field center pixel performance and the RMS proportion error results, the optimal settings of the homogeneity and annexation parameters appear to be in the neighborhood of 180 and 1, respectively.

Note that although the multitemporal analysis does not greatly improve the field center pixel classification accuracy, it does (especially for the perpoint classifier) substantially reduce the RMS proportion estimate error. In the Bitemporal analysis the perpoint RMS error is only .2%, leaving ECHO little room for improvement. Note also that for several ECHO parameter settings in the unitemporal analysis, ECHO performs with an RMS

GRAPH OF CPU FOR 1 AREA(S)
GRANTDI
CELL SIZE IS 2 X 2

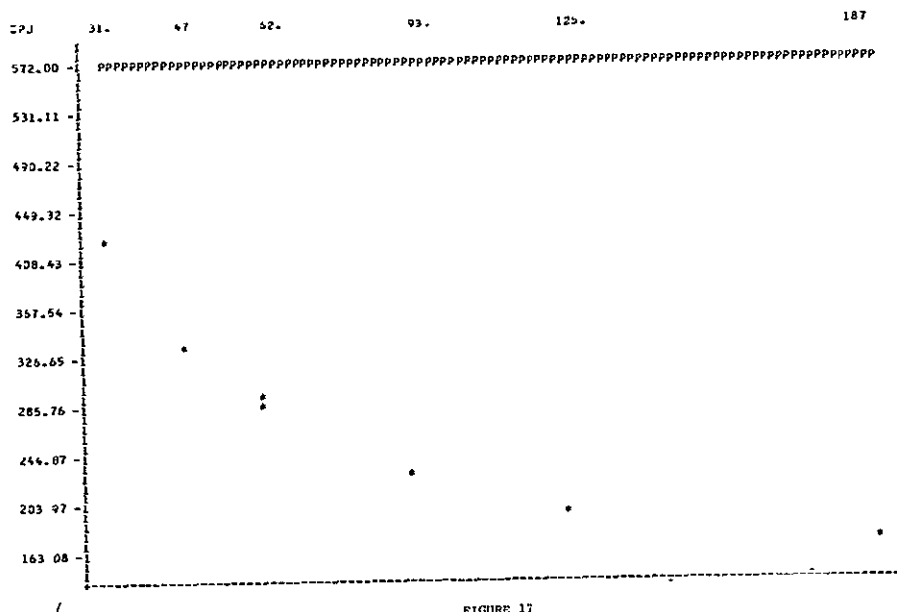


FIGURE 17
GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL CPU TIMES

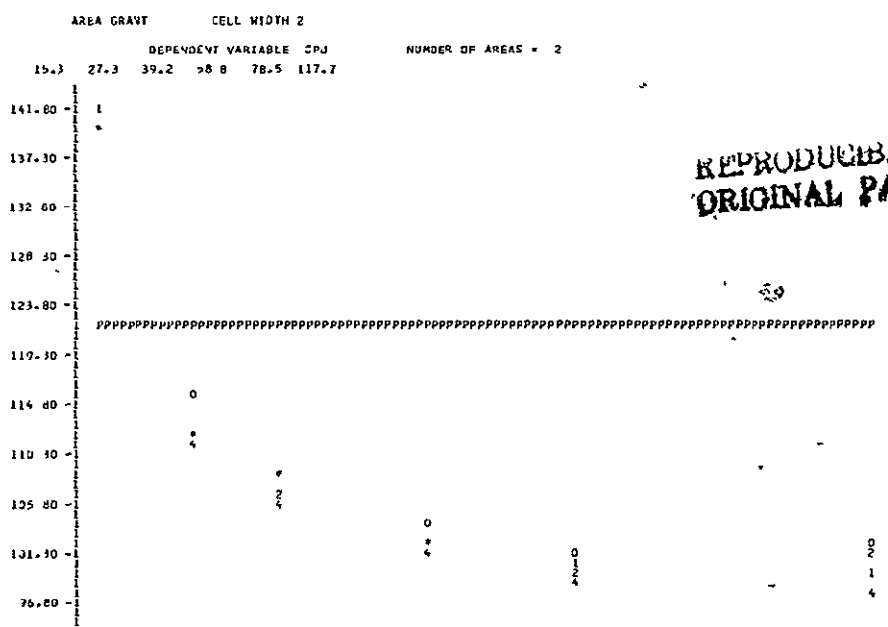


FIGURE 17a
GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL CPU TIMES

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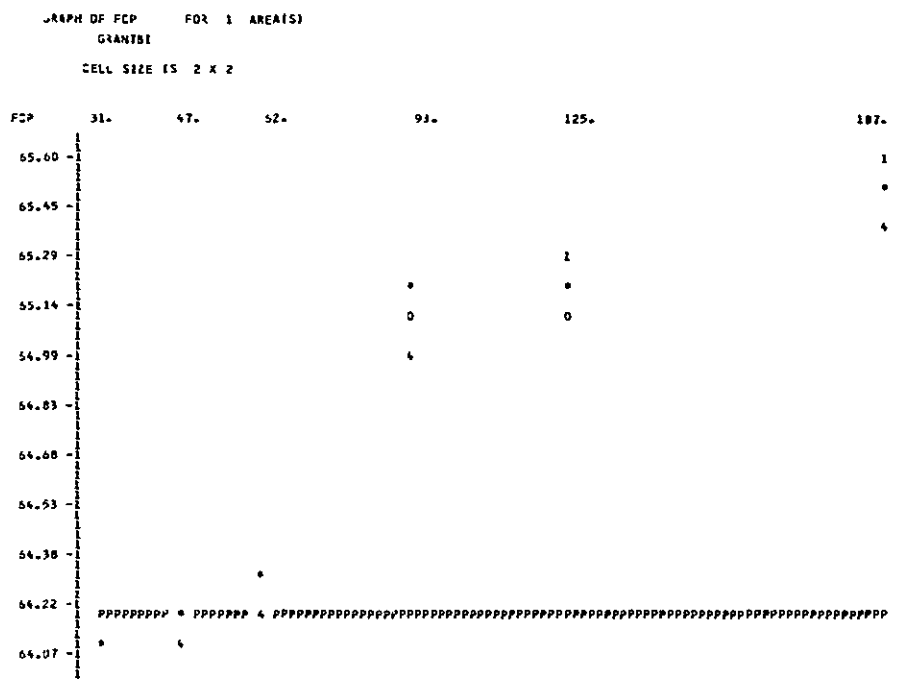


FIGURE 18
GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE

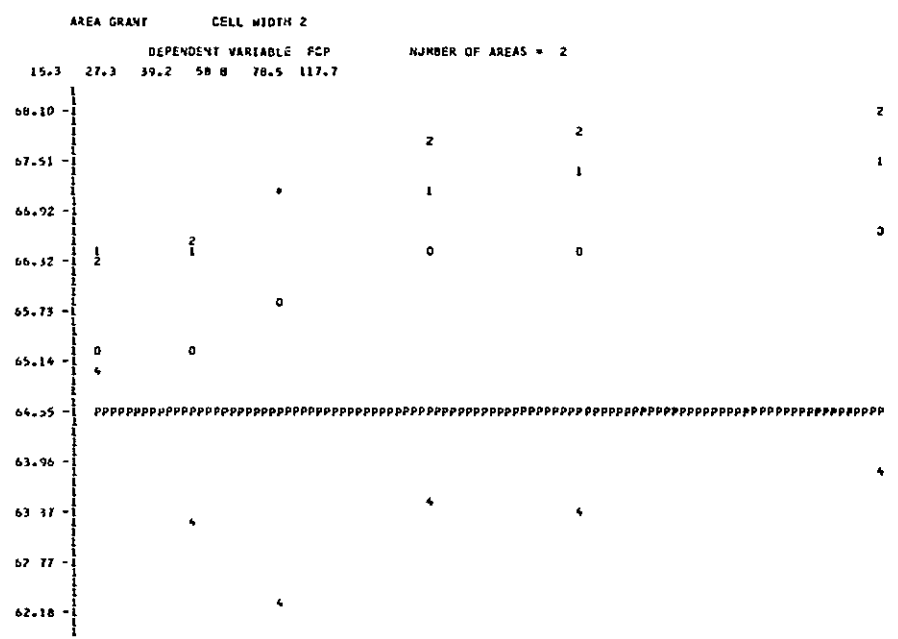


FIGURE 18a
GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE

GRAPH OF TRAINING FOR 1 AREA(S)
JAYTR1

CELL SIZE IS 2 X 2

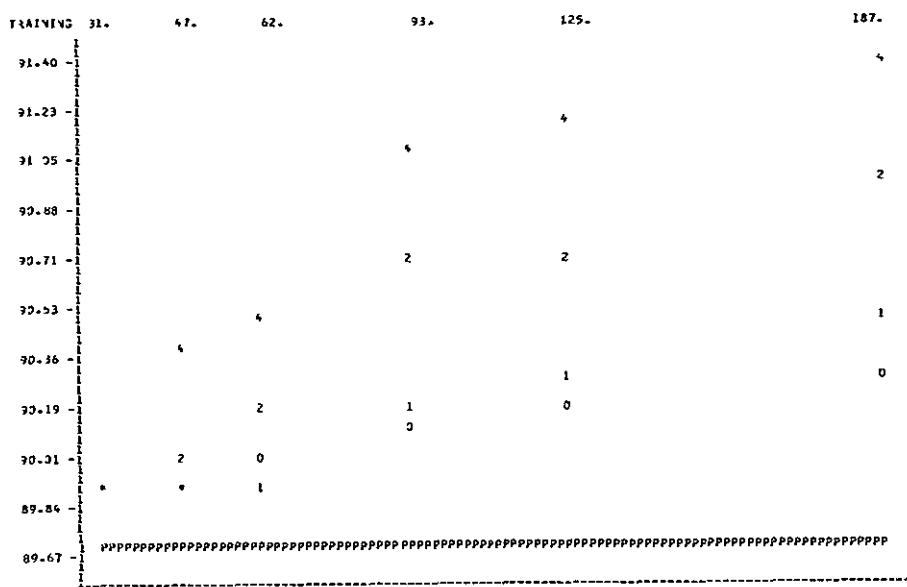


FIGURE 20

GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE

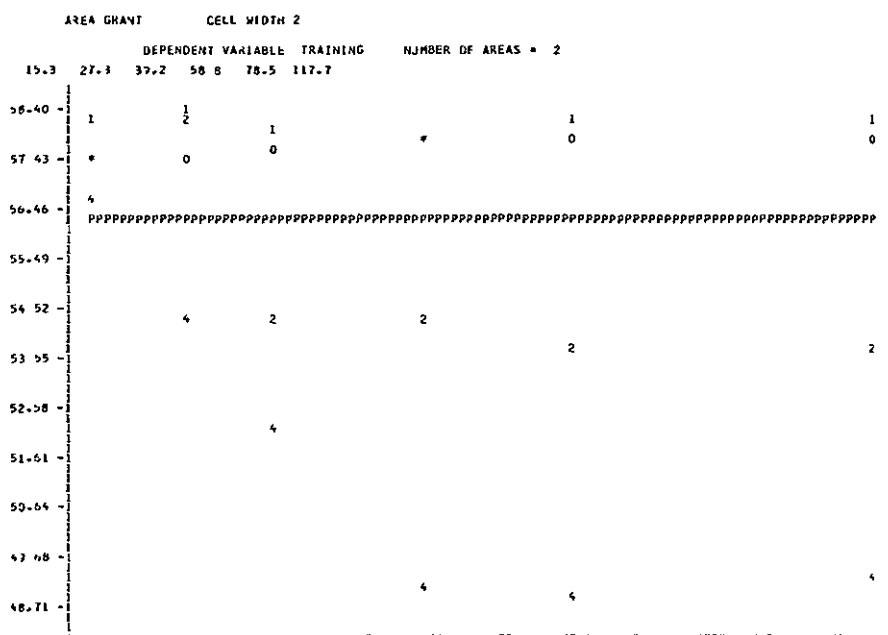


FIGURE 20a

GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE

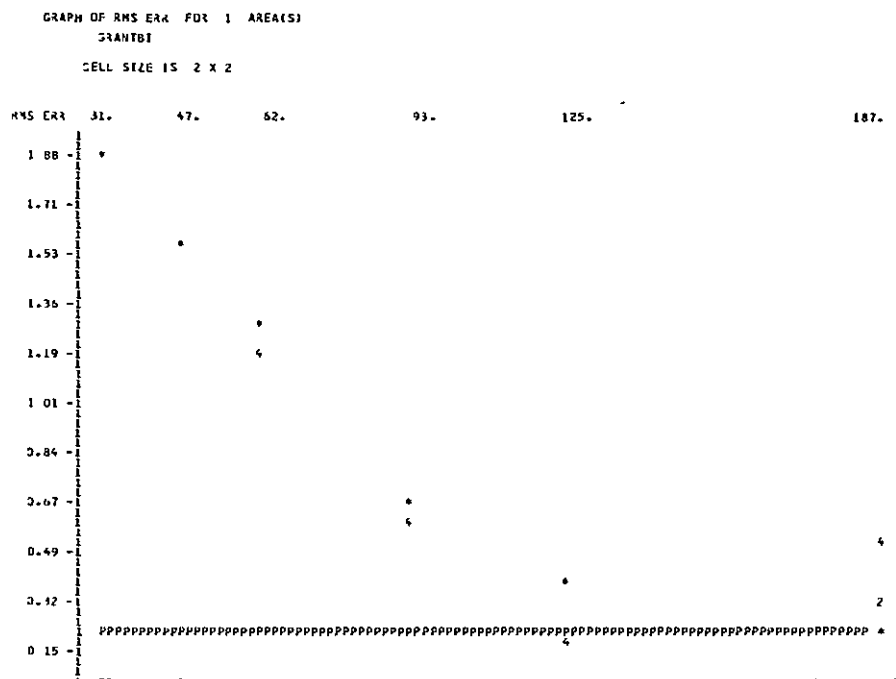


FIGURE 21
GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR

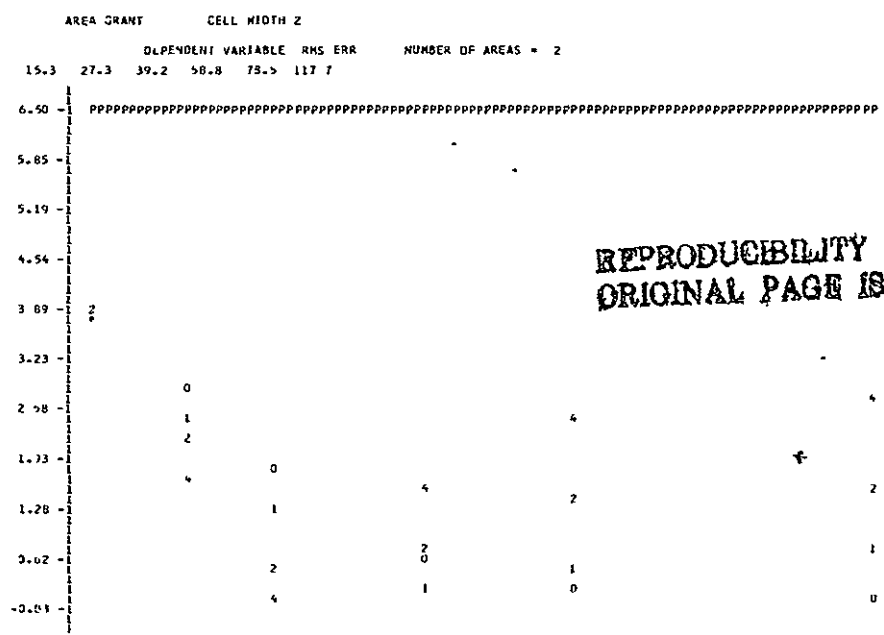


FIGURE 21a
GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR

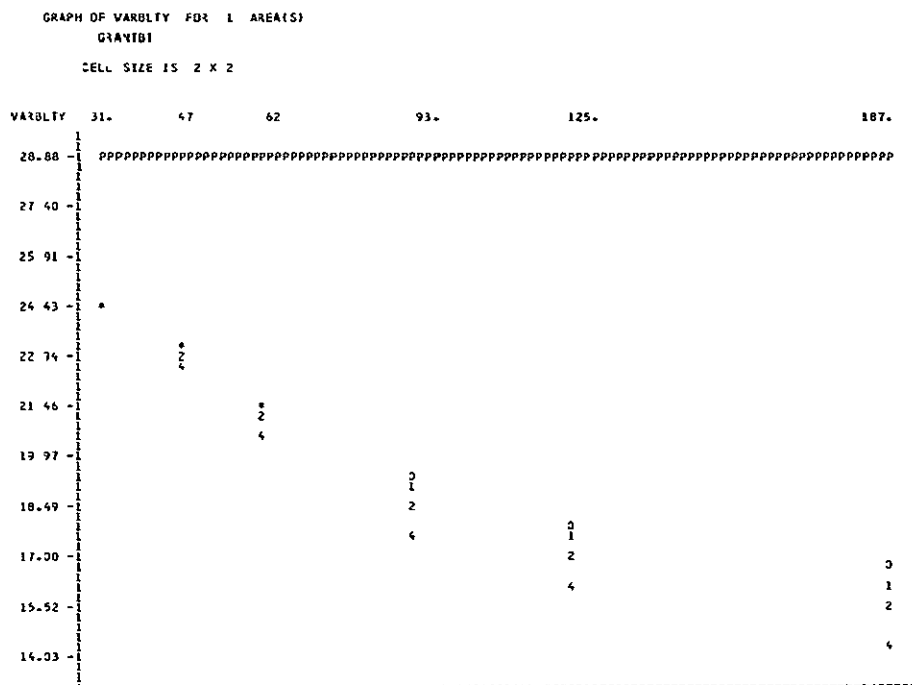


FIGURE 22
GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

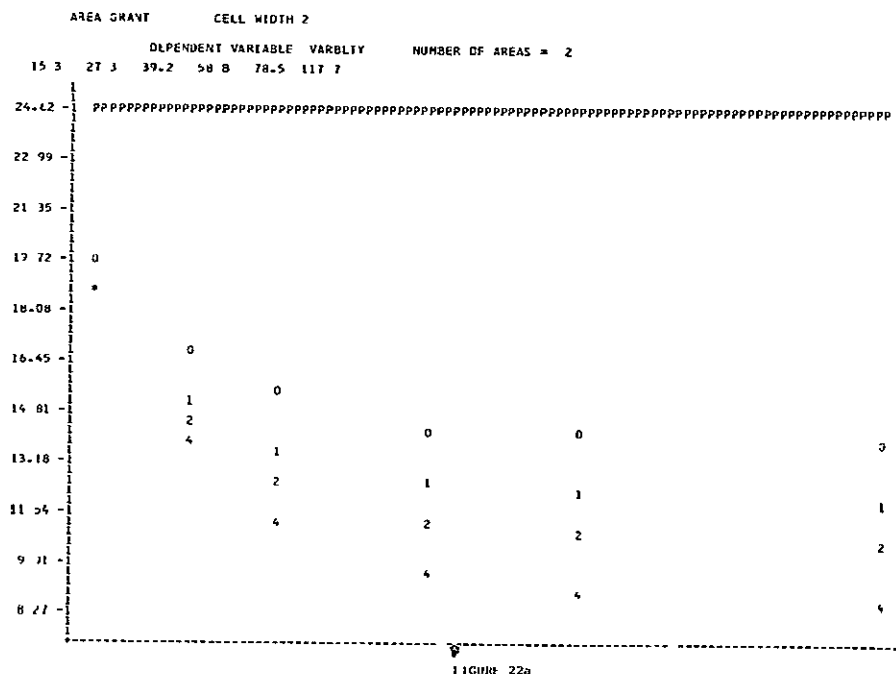


FIGURE 22a
GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

proportion estimate error of under .5% while the perpoint classifier is functioning with a 6.5% RMS error.

In the multitemporal case, ECHO requires less CPU time than the perpoint classifier for all parameter settings. This is not true in the unitemporal case.

Bitemporal Conclusions

* The Supervised ECHO processor produced classifications superior to those produced by the perpoint classifier in terms of CPU time and field center pixel accuracy for the frame analyzed.

* The optimal homogeneity parameter for bitemporal analysis appears to be much larger than for the unitemporal case.

* The CPU time required and classification variability produced by ECHO are smaller than those of the perpoint classifier.

iv. Overall LANDSAT Results

Table 2.1-9 summarizes the effects of the ECHO parameter settings on the six dependent variables. Figures 23 through 28 plot the average ECHO performance at the various ECHO parameter settings versus the average perpoint performance for the ten LANDSAT data sets.

The cell width setting effects are significant for all dependent variables for all LANDSAT data sets considered individually, and are significant for all dependent variables except RMS proportion error when all LANDSAT data sets are considered together, using data sets as blocks.

When the LACIE and CITARS LANDSAT runs are considered separately, cell width is significant for CPU time, training performance, and classification variability for the CITARS data sets and for CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, and classification variability in the LACIE data sets.

The statistically significant (5% significance level) overall cell width effects for the LANDSAT data sets are:

- As cell width increases, CPU time decreases.
- As cell width increases, field center pixel, "full field" and training field performances decrease.
- As cell width increases, classification variability decreases.

Though not statistically significant, the trend is for RMS error to increase as cell width increases. Two things should be noted about the cell width overall results:

- * It is not uniformly true that all cell width increases, field center pixel, "full field" and training field performances decrease.

Table 2.1-9

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON SIX VARIABLES USING DATA SET
AS A BLOCK (ALL TEN LANDSAT DATA SETS)

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,18	5,45	3,27			
CPU Time	5	1	1	.1	99.9	99.9
Field Center Pixel Performance	1	1	25	.1	.1	31.5
Full Field Performance	1	1	25	.1	.1	99.9
Training Performance	1	1	10	.1	.1	1.1
RMS Error	25	10	25	.1	3.2	99.9
Classification Variability	1	1	1	.1	.1	.1

Entries are Significance Levels

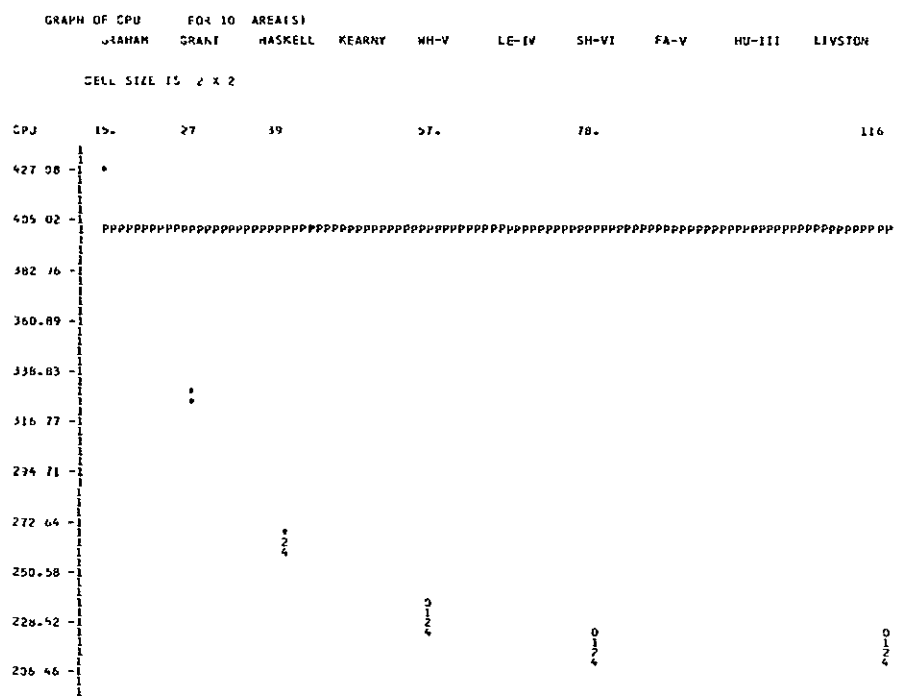


FIGURE 23
LANDSAT CPU TIMES



FIGURE 24
LANDSAT FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE

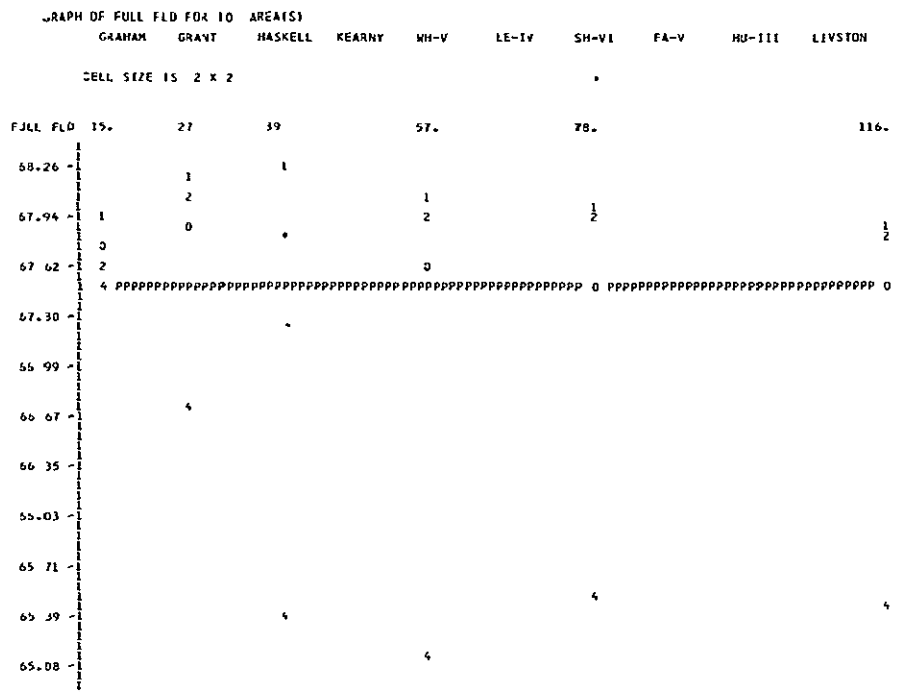


FIGURE 25
LANDSAT FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

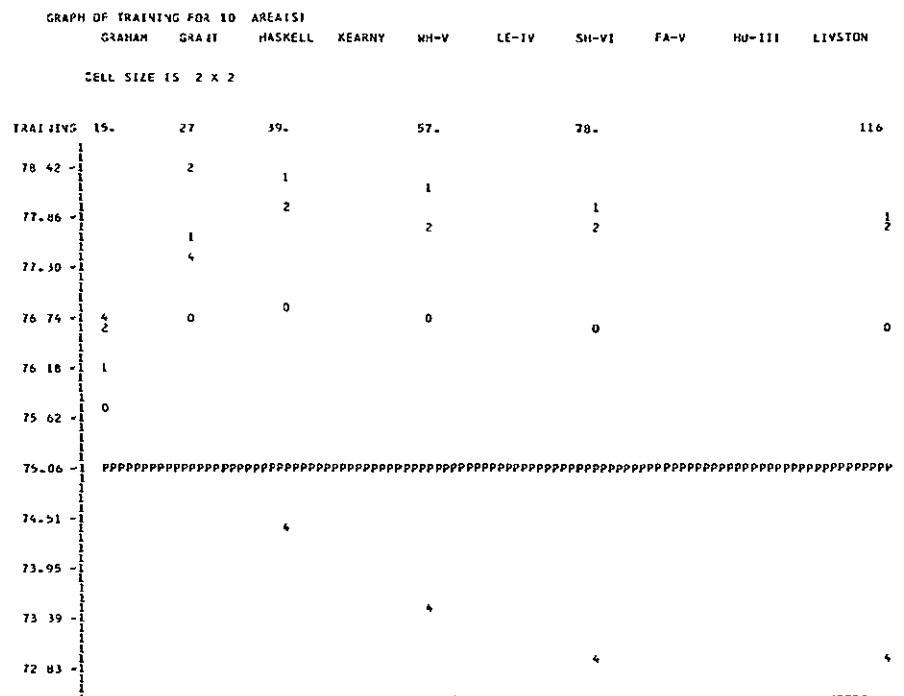


FIGURE 26
LANDSAT TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE

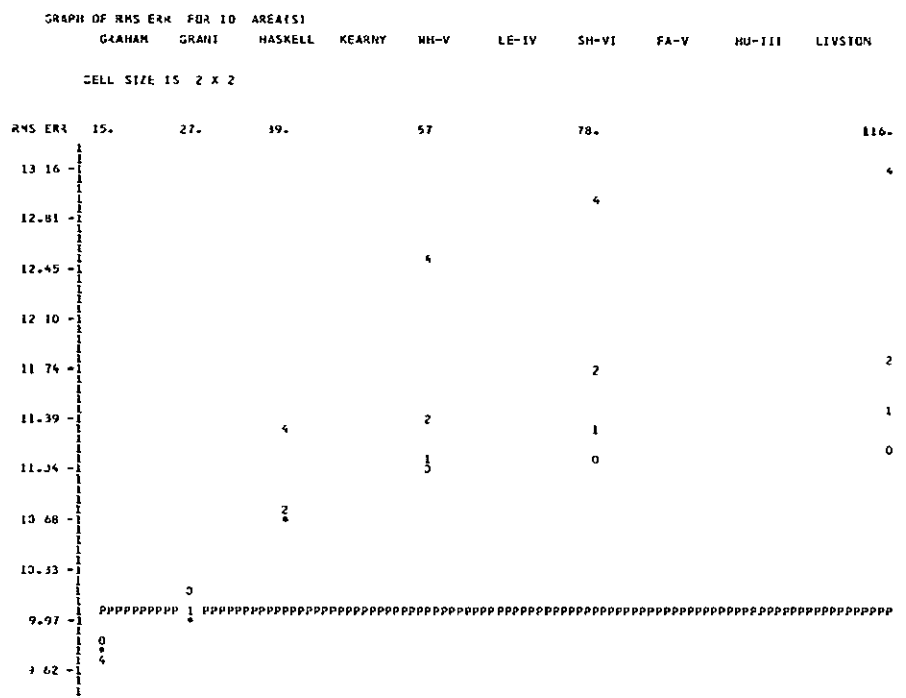


FIGURE 27
LANDSAT RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERRORS

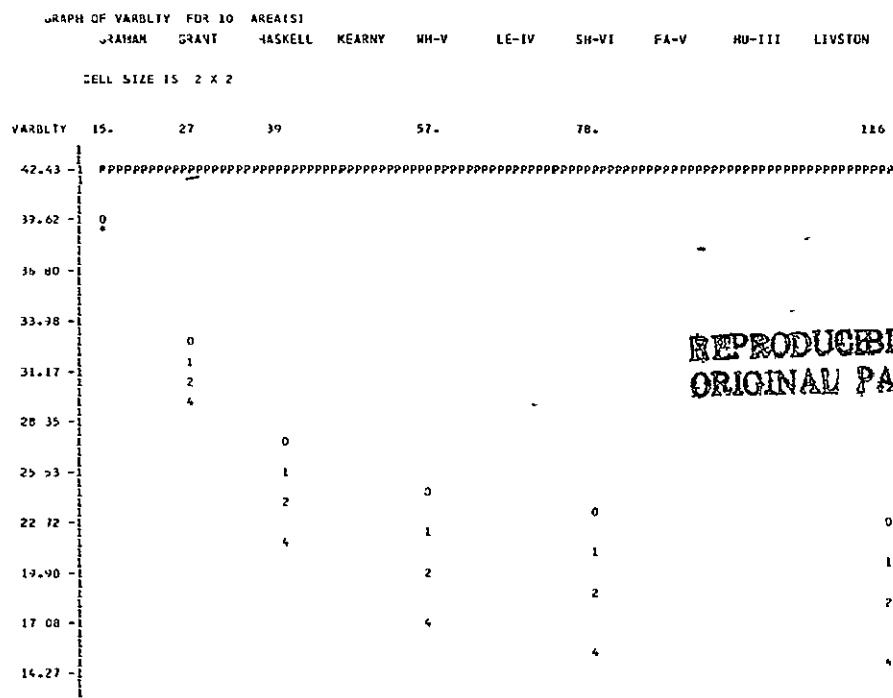


FIGURE 28
LANDSAT CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

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* Since not all cell widths were sampled between two and the $\sqrt{\text{average field size}/2} + 1$, it may be true that the optimal cell width for a data set lies between these two parameters. Indications from the Graham County analysis are that the optimal cell width may be in the neighborhood of the fourth root of the average field size.

The cell homogeneity threshold is significant for all dependent variables both when all LANDSAT data sets are considered individually and when all LANDSAT data sets are considered together.

The cell homogeneity threshold is significant for CPU time, "full field" performance, training performance, and classification variability for the combined CITARS data sets and is significant for CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, training performance and classification variability in the combined LACIE data sets.

The statistically significant overall effects of the cell homogeneity parameter are:

- * As the homogeneity parameter increases, CPU time and variability decrease.
- * As the homogeneity parameter increases, field center pixel, "full field" and training performances decrease. Figures 24 through 26 indicate, however, that for the first two or three homogeneity threshold values, as the homogeneity threshold increases, the performances also increase.

As the homogeneity parameter increases, RMS error shows a trend towards increasing (Figure 27) though this trend is not significant at a 5% confidence level.

The annexation parameter is significant in 86% of the 60 cases in the LANDSAT data sets. It is significant only for CPU time and classification variability when the CITARS or the LACIE or all the LANDSAT data sets are

considered together. This indicates that the proper annexation parameter is highly data dependent. As the annexation threshold increases, CPU time and classification variability tend to decrease.

The interaction of cell width and the cell homogeneity threshold is significant in 95% of the 60 cases of 6 dependent variables and 10 LANDSAT data sets. This interaction is significant for all dependent variables when the CITARS or the LACIE or all LANDSAT data sets are considered together.

The interaction of cell width and annexation parameter is significant in 93% of the 60 LANDSAT cases. When all the LANDSAT data sets are considered together, the cell width-annexation interaction is significant for all dependent variables except CPU time. This is also true for the CITARS data sets. However, for the LACIE data sets, the interaction is not significant for RMS proportion error.

The cell homogeneity-annexation interaction was significant in 30% of the 60 individual LANDSAT data set ANOVAs, being significant in 90% of the data sets for variability and 50% of the data sets for RMS proportion error. When the 10 LANDSAT data sets are considered together, the cell homogeneity-annexation interaction is significant for training performance and variability. When considering only the CITARS or only the LACIE data sets, the interaction is significant for variability alone.

ECHO-Perpoint LANDSAT Comparison

When the optimal parameter setting for each dependent variable was selected from the ECHO results and compared to the perpoint results for the 10 LANDSAT data sets the following results were obtained:

- ECHO was faster than the perpoint classifier (.1% confidence level).
- ECHO's field center pixel, "full field", and training field performances were superior to those of the perpoint classifier (1.3, 5.7, .1% confidence levels, respectively).
- ECHO had a lower RMS proportion estimate error (4.4% confidence level).
- ECHO had less classification variability than the perpoint classifier (.1% confidence level).

b. Simulated Thematic Mapper Results

The analyses of variance for the effects of the ECHO parameters on the eight simulated Thematic Mapper data sets (two sites, four resolutions) are presented in Table 2.1-10. Results for the eight data sets considered together are presented in Table 2.1-11.

Cell width is significant for all dependent variables and all Thematic Mapper data sets individually. When the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together, using site as a block and resolution as a fixed factor, cell width is significant only for training performance and classification variability. As cell width increases, classification variability decreases. As cell width increases, training performance decreases. Trends which can be noted, but which are not statistically significant at the sample size used include: as cell width increases, CPU time, field center pixel performance, and "full field" performance decrease. It may be true that a cell width between two and the square root of the average field size divided by two would be superior to those cell sizes tested in terms of CPU time, RMS error, and field center pixel, "full field" and training field performances.

The cell homogeneity parameter is significant for all dependent variables in all Thematic Mapper data sets individually. When the data sets are considered together, the cell homogeneity parameter is significant for CPU time, "full field" performance, training performance and variability. As the cell homogeneity parameter increases, the CPU time and classification variability decreases (1% significance level). "Full field" and training field performance decrease over the range of homogeneity threshold tested (1% confidence level). The graph indicates that RMS proportion error increases as the cell homogeneity criteria increases. However, this is not a consistent trend in the eight data sets and is not statistically significant.

TABLE 2.1-10

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL SIMULATED THEMATIC MAPPER DATA SETS

ABBREVIATIONS:

CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (COMPUTER) TIME
FCP	FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE
FULL	FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE
TRAIN	TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE
RMS	RMS PROPORTION ERROR
VAR	CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY
CELW	CELL WIDTH
HOM	CELL HOMOGENEITY THRESHOLD
ANN	ANNEXATION THRESHOLD

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
--	------	-----	-----	------------------	------------------	-----------------

Williams County, North Dakota - 30 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	31.8
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	20.5
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	28.7
TRAIN	.1	.1	4.9	.1	2.3	99.9
RMS	.1	1.0	4.4	.1	4.1	44.7
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	46.3

Williams County, North Dakota - 40 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	99.9	1.6	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	1.9	.1	8.9	.1	3.0	40.5
TRAIN	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	27.1
VAR	.1	.1	99.9	.5	99.9	46.0

Williams County, North Dakota - 50 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	99.9	.1	9.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	99.9	.1	36.3	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	5.6	.1	42.7	34.2
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.8	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	15.5

TABLE 2.1-10 (Continued)

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL SIMULATED THEMATIC MAPPER DATA SETS

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Williams County, North Dakota - 60 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	19.8	.1	8.7	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	2.1	.1	.7	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	14.6	.1	99.9	99.9
RMS	.3	.1	99.9	9.2	26.4	99.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	11.6

Finney County, Kansas - 30 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	39.7	.1	15.0	3.4
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	29.4
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	38.6
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	16.7	.1	44.4	24.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	37.5

Finney County, Kansas - 40 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	10.4	.1	1.5	9.4
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	46.2
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	47.4
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	7.8	.1	4.4	99.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	43.4

Finney County, Kansas - 50 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	9.6	.1	2.7	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	.3	.1	17.3	29.7
TRAIN	.1	.1	7.5	.1	8.7	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.3
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	44.0

Finney County, Kansas - 60 meter resolution

CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	47.0
FULL	.1	.1	.7	.1	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.7	.1	.2	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	16.9	.1	13.4	47.3
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9

Table 2.1-11

EFFECT OF ECHO ON SIX VARIABLES USING SITE AS A BLOCK AND RESOLUTION AS A FIXED FACTOR

(Eight Thematic Mapper Data Sets)

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,2	5,5	3,3			
CPU Time	10	1		.1	99	99
Field Center Pixel Performance	25		25	.1	99	99
Full Field Performance	25	1	25	.1	99	99
Training Performance	5	1		.1	99	99
RMS Error		25	10	.1	99	99
Classification Variability	1	1	1	.1	.1	99

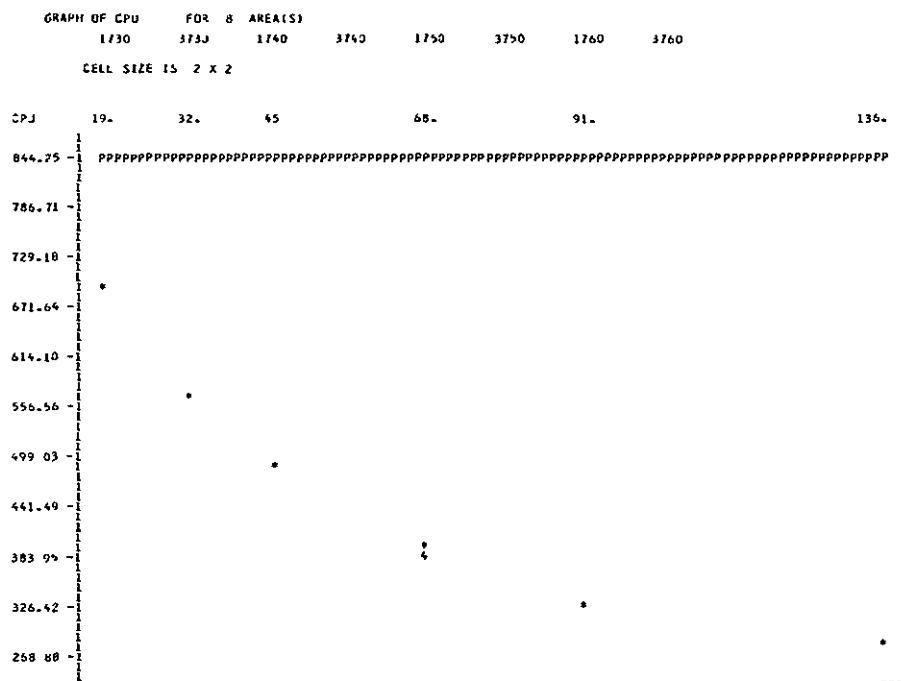


Figure 29
Simulated Thematic Mapper CPU Time

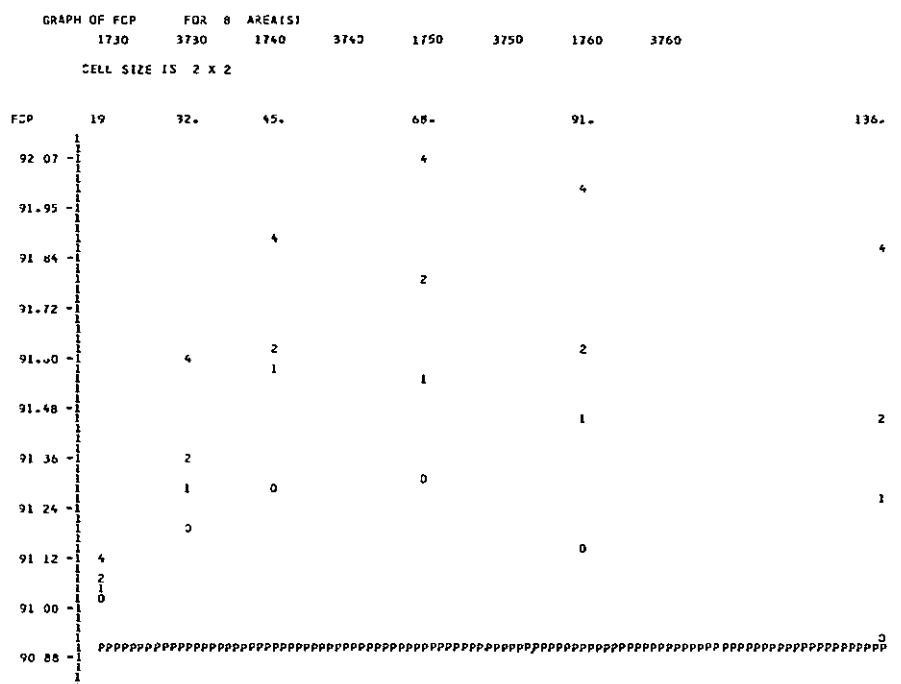


Figure 30
Simulated Thematic Mapper Field Center Pixel Performance

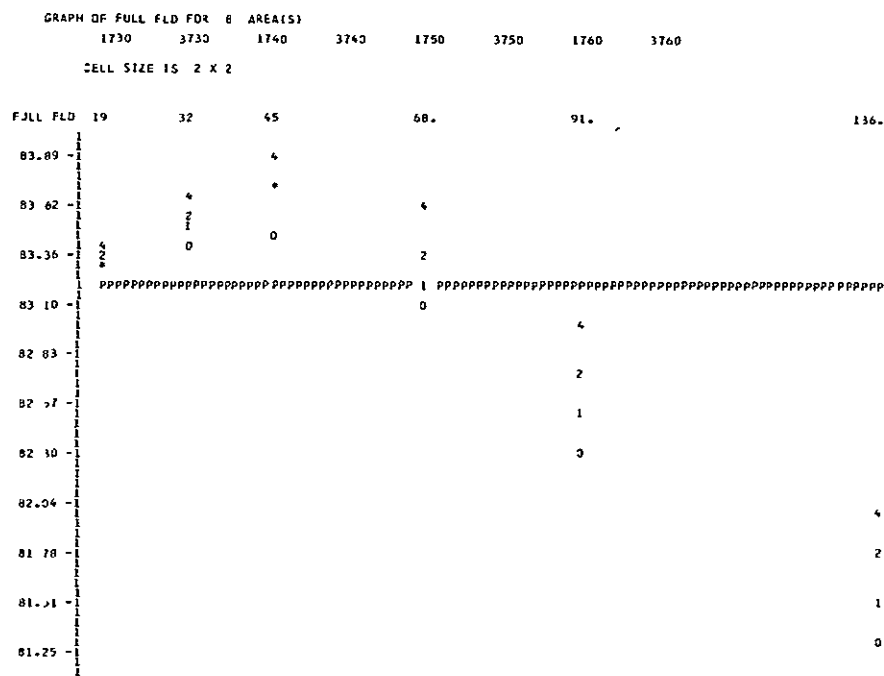


Figure 31
Simulated Thematic Mapper Full Field Performances

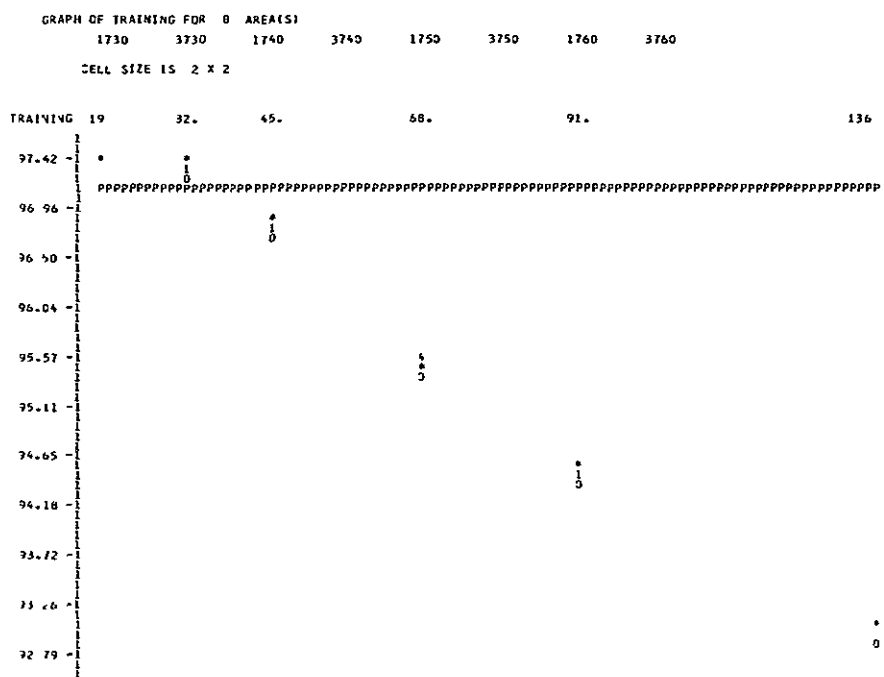


Figure 32
Simulated Thematic Mapper Training Performances

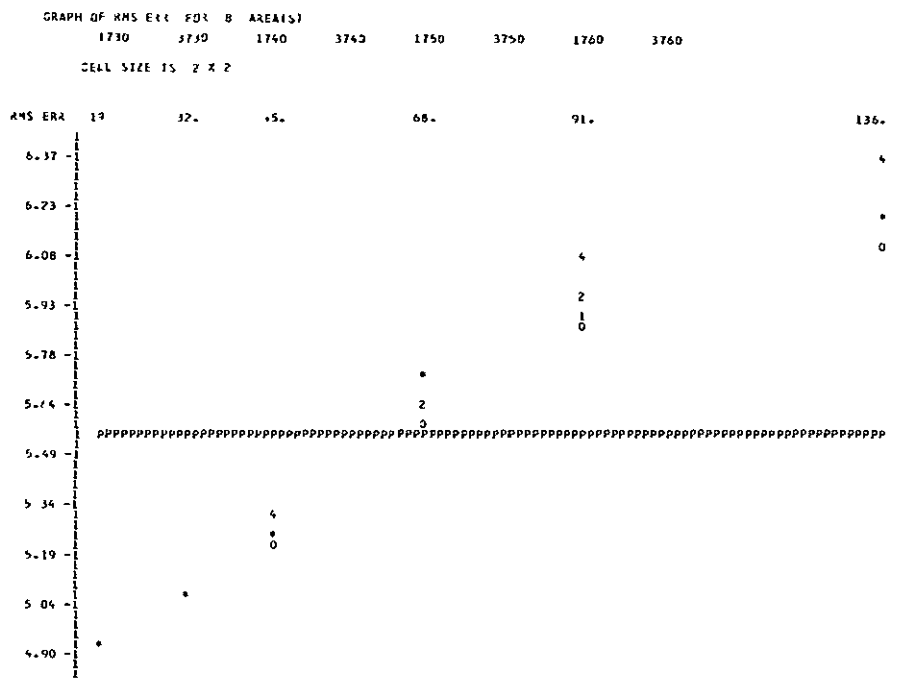
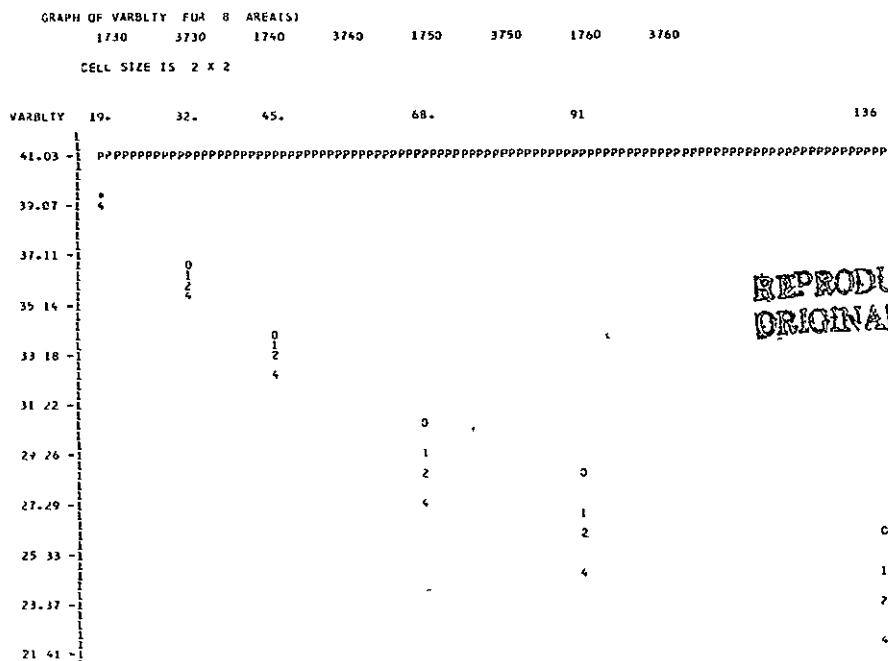


Figure 33
Simulated Thematic Mapper RMS Proportion Errors



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Figure 34
Simulated Thematic Mapper Classification Variability

The annexation parameter is significant in 63% of the 48 cases involving 6 dependent variables and 2 sites and 4 resolutions of thematic mapper data. It is never significant for CPU time in the individual data sets. When the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together, the annexation parameter is significant only for variability. As the annexation parameter increases, classification variability decreases.

The interaction of cell width and cell homogeneity is significant for all dependent variables both when the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together or individually.

The interaction of cell width and annexation is also significant in 63% of the 48 cases in the Thematic Mapper data sets. It is significant only for variability when all the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together.

The interaction of cell homogeneity and annexation is significant in 8% of the 48 cases of the individual Thematic Mapper data sets and is not significant for any dependent variable when the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together.

Comparison of the ECHO and the Perpoint Classifier

F-values for the analysis of variance comparing the effects of classification method (ECHO versus perpoint) and resolution size (30, 40, 50 and 60 meters) to the six variables for the optimum parameter setting of the Supervised ECHO classifier for each of the dependent variables is presented in Table 2.1-12.

Table 2.1-12

	Method	Resolution
CPU Time	1204.39*	9.86**
Field Center Pixel Performance	147.63***	1.25
Full Field Performance	74.21***	1.47
Training Field Performance	15.21+	.62
RMS Proportion Error	2.62	.21
Classification Variability	13547.44**	7.23***
Degrees of Freedom	(1,1)	(3,3)

* significant at 1% confidence level

** significant at 5% confidence level

*** significant at a 10% confidence level

+ significant at a 25% confidence level

Classification variability is reduced as resolution is increased. This result is expected since the field which is 10 pixels wide in the 30 meter data is only 5 pixels wide in the 60 meter data. The CPU time required to perform the classification is increased as the resolution increases.

Results based on classification method are hampered by having only (1,1) degrees of freedom. ECHO requires less CPU time and has less classification variability than the perpoint classifier at a 1% confidence level.

ECHO field center pixel and "full field" performance appear to be superior to the perpoint classifier at a 10% confidence level.

More repetitions are necessary before it can be demonstrated that ECHO RMS error is significantly less than that of the perpoint classifier for the Thematic Mapper data.

c. Aircraft Results

Tables 2.1-13 and 2.1-14 summarize the analysis of variance results for the effect of the ECHO parameters on the three aircraft data sets taken individually and taken as a block. Figures 35 through 39 present the CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, training field performance, and classification variability. RMS values were not calculated because ground truth proportion estimates were not available for all three aircraft sites. The aircraft data sets were sampled only at the 2 by 2 cell size.

As the cell homogeneity parameter increases, field center pixel and training field performance increase (5% confidence levels). As with the LANDSAT and simulated Thematic Mapper data sets, classification variability decreases as annexation and cell selection threshold increase.

The effect of the annexation parameter increases as the cell homogeneity parameter increases for training field performance, classification variability and CPU time.

ECHO - Perpoint Comparison

Though only three aircraft data sets were tested, the Supervised ECHO processor produced results which had significantly less variability than the results produced by the perpoint classifier (5% confidence level). The comparison between the perpoint and the ECHO processor is approaching statistical significance for the other four variables. The following statements can be made for the aircraft data sets at a 15% confidence level.

- * ECHO requires less computer time than the perpoint classifier,
- * ECHO has higher field center pixel, "full field" and training performances than the perpoint classifier.

For the aircraft data sets, the cell homogeneity value appears to maximize performance for a value in the neighborhood of 70 and an annexation threshold of 4 seems to be optimal.

Table 2.1-13

INDIVIDUAL AIRCRAFT DATA SETS
(Entries are Significance Levels)

Finney County, North Dakota*

	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>
CPU Time	.2	.1
Field Center Pixel		
Performance	.1	.1
Full Field Performance	.1	.1
Training Field Performance	.1	.1
Classification Variability	.1	.1

Williams County, Kansas*

	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>
CPU Time	11.2	.1
Field Center Pixel		
Performance	.2	.1
Full Field Performance	.1	.1
Training Field Performance	.5	.1
Classification Variability	.1	.1

Tippecanoe County, Indiana*

	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>
CPU Time	.5	.1
Field Center Pixel		
Performance	2.4	4.0
Full Field Performance	1.7	21.5
Training Field Performance	.1	.1
Classification Variability	.1	.1

* Degrees of freedom for the Annexation Threshold test are 3,15 and Degrees of freedom for the Cell Homogeneity Threshold are 5,15.

Table 2.1-14

RESULTS FOR ECHO CLASSIFICATIONS OF
AIRCRAFT DATA, USING ALL THREE DATA SETS

	<u>Cell Homogeneity</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Interaction</u>
Degrees of Freedom	5,10	3,6	15,30
Field Center Pixel Performance	3.92***	2.516 ^o	1.609 ^o
Full Field Performance	0.92	2.88	1.75***
Training Field Performance	6.84*	4.64***	5.47*
Classification Variability	18.80*	63.33*	21.78*
CPU Time	1.81 ^o	1.78 ^o	3.20*

* sig 1%

** sig 5%

*** sig 10%

^o sig 25%

Table entries are F values.
← Sig. level indicated by
symbols.

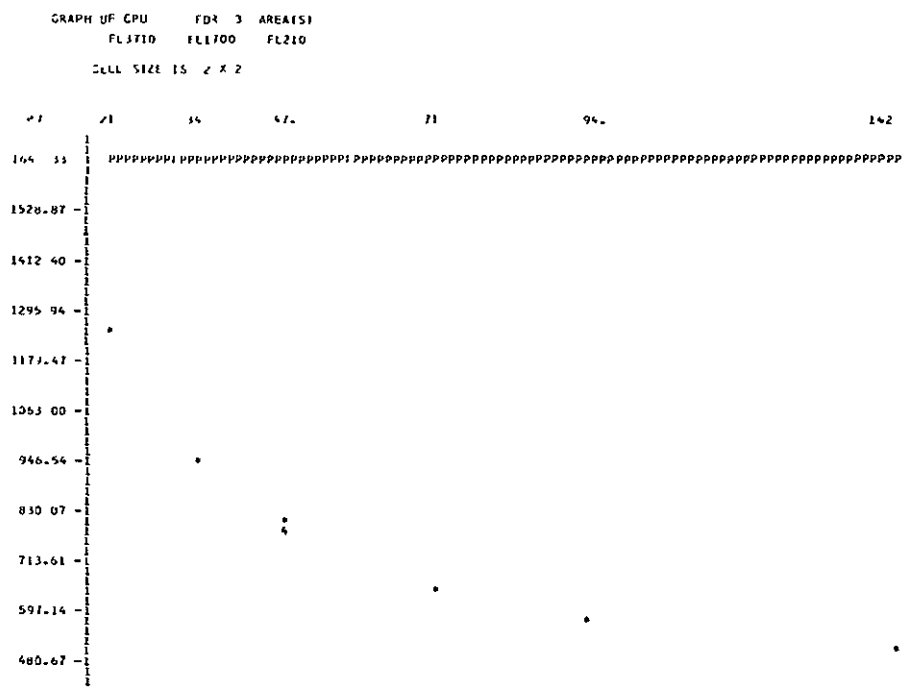


Figure 35
Aircraft CPU time

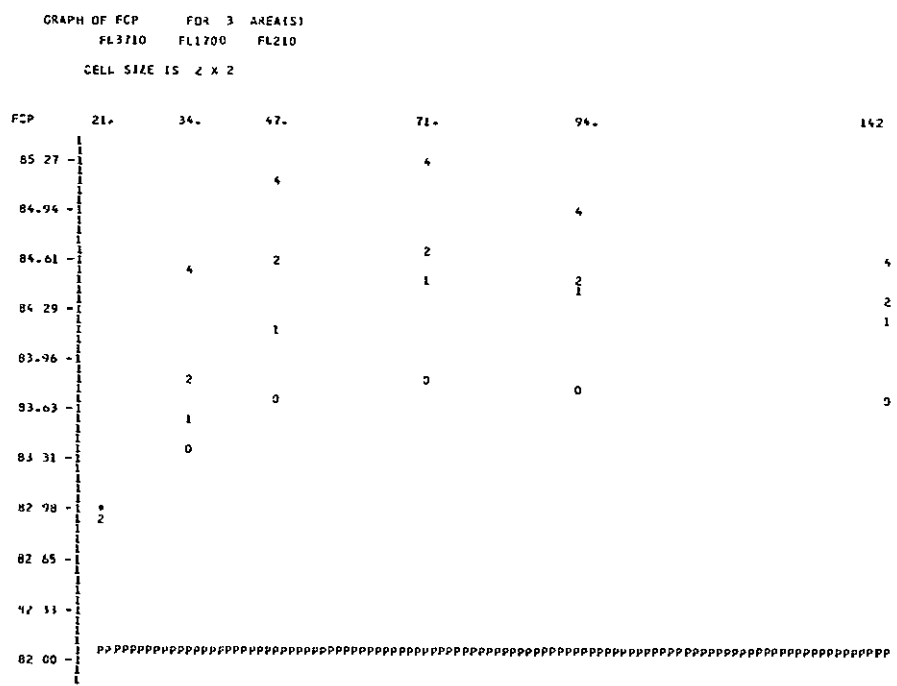


Figure 36
Aircraft Field Center Pixel Performance

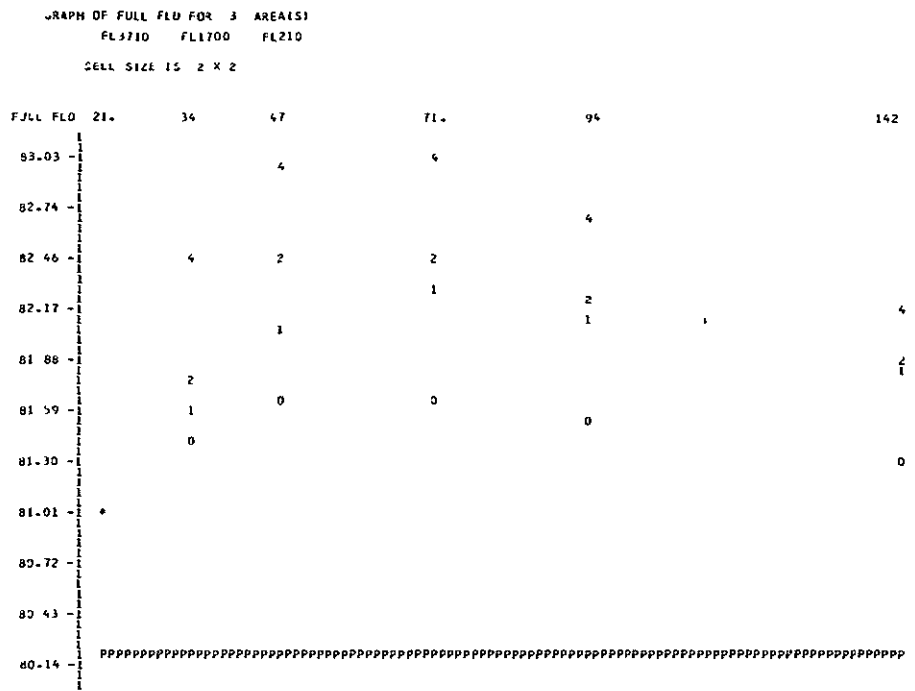


Figure 37
Aircraft Full Field Performance

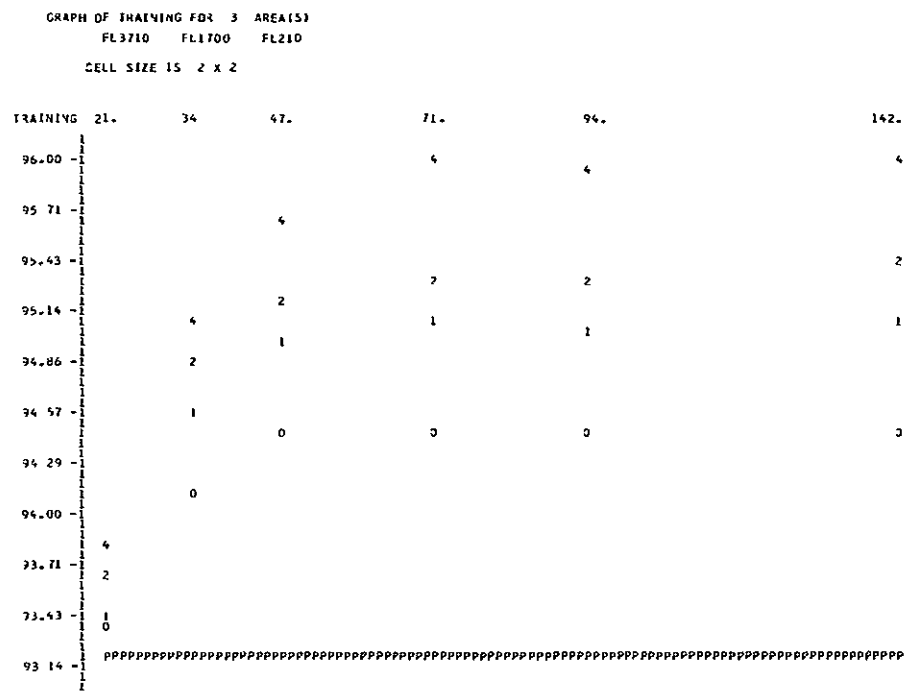


Figure 38
Aircraft Training Field Performance

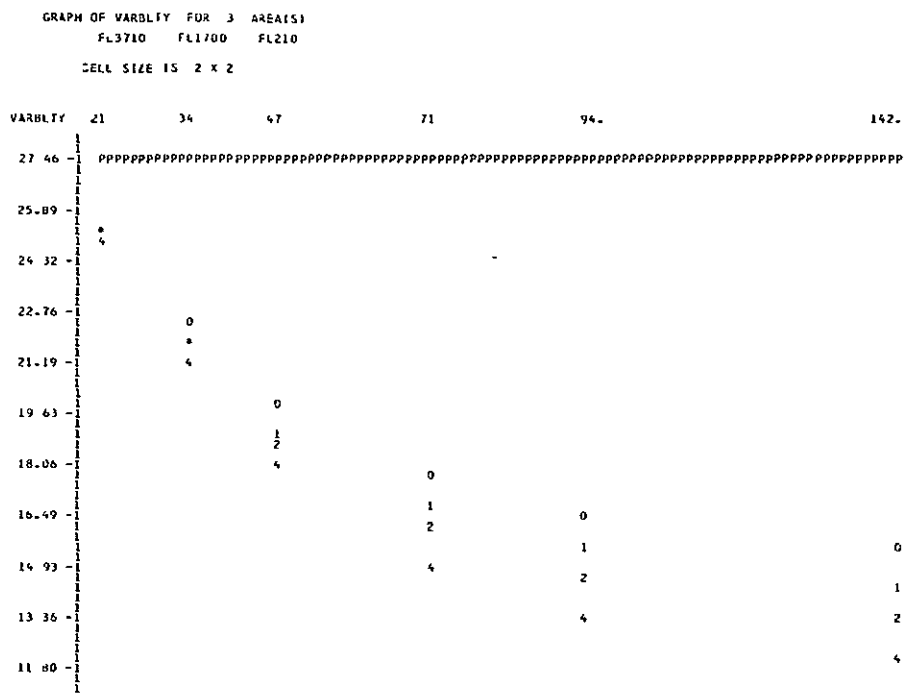


Figure 39
Aircraft Classification Variability

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C. Products for LACIE/AI Evaluation

Magnetic computer tapes containing examples of object maps produced by the Nonsupervised field extraction algorithm are provided in Universal format. Object map tapes are multispectral image storage tapes which have had the data values altered for pixels falling within objects identified by the algorithm. The mean response for the pixels comprising the object replaces the individual response for each constituent pixel of the object.

SUMMARY

The ECHO processor developed at LARS has been implemented in documented FORTRAN programs.

The Supervised ECHO processor has been tested over LANDSAT, simulated Thematic Mapper and aircraft data sets. Evaluations of those tests indicate that:

- * ECHO is less expensive than the perpoint classification algorithm (statistically significant for LANDSAT and simulated Thematic Mapper data sets at a 1% confidence level and at a 15% confidence level for the aircraft data sets).
- * ECHO provides better field center pixel and "full field" classification performance than the perpoint classifier (5% confidence level on LANDSAT data, 10% confidence level on simulated Thematic Mapper data, 15% confidence level on aircraft data).
- * ECHO RMS proportion error is significantly less than that of the perpoint classifier at optimal parameter settings for the LANDSAT data. Proportion estimation for the Thematic Mapper data set was not significantly different for the two classification methods.

* ECHO classification results are less variable than the classification results of the perpoint classifier. This result is statistically significant at a 5% confidence level for all data sets.

The effects of the three ECHO parameters on six variables were monitored. In general, cell homogeneity had the strongest effect on the six variables. Cell width had a strong effect on the variables when the data sets were considered individually. However, when the data sets were considered together, the effect of cell width was not significant for RMS error and was less significant than the cell homogeneity parameter for field center pixel and "full field" performances, indicating the effects of cell width are sometimes opposite in direction for differing data sets. The annexation threshold had a significant effect on classification variability and CPU time but a weak effect on the other variables.

CONCLUSIONS

ECHO successfully exploits the redundancy of states characteristics of sampled imagery of ground scenes to achieve better classification accuracy, reduce the number of classifications required, and reduce the variability of the classification results. The information required to produce ECHO classifications are cell size, cell homogeneity, and cell-to-field annexation parameters, input data, and a class-conditional marginal density statistics deck.

Future research should be directed towards developing methods for utilizing the information produced by the ECHO processors to aid in the training process. For example, the singular cell map produced by the Supervised ECHO processor (see Figure 40) provides information on training adequacy. Singular cells are represented on this map by 0's. For the Supervised processor, cells are identified as being singular when the likelihood of the cell belonging to the most likely of the available classes falls below a threshold. Therefore, when a cell is categorized as "singular", it is either because it contains pixels from more than one class, or because the spectral class of the field is not represented in the available class statistics. Large groups of contiguous singular cells will occur when one or more spectral classes have been omitted. The singular cell map may indicate where additional training statistics should be collected.

The intermediate tape produced by the Nonsupervised ECHO processor contains the statistics for each homogeneous object identified by the field extraction routine. It is possible that this spectral-spatial cluster will contain all the information an analyst will need to produce a class statistics deck superior to what would be produced by traditional training procedures for a smaller investment of analyst time than is now required.

Lastly, background research should be performed to determine what training techniques are optimal for a field classifier. ECHO performance may be enhanced by utilizing training techniques developed specifically for it, rather than techniques which are optimal for the perpoint classifier.

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APPENDIX A

TASK 2.1

PROGRAM ABSTRACTS AND LISTINGS FOR THE
SUPERVISED ECHO PROCESSOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECSUP Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Supervised ECHO supervisor routine.

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 03/30/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECSUP is the supervisor routine for the supervised ECHO classifier.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

SECSUP

Calling sequence:

CALL SECSUP

SECSUP is the supervisor routine for the supervised ECHO classifier. It is called with no arguments.

2. Internal Description

The program SECSUP basically controls the program sequencing for the many subprograms involved in the supervised ECHO classifier. Two subroutines are called by SECSUP: SECRDR and SECINT.

SECRDR is the control card reader for reading the user input data cards and is called first. SECINT is the initialization routine for the SECHO function and is called to handle utilization of all input/output operations as well as classification processing. For more detailed descriptions of these modules, see their program abstracts.

Two common blocks are used in SECSUP. GLOCOM, the main LARSYS common block and SECCOM, the common block for the supervised ECHO function are included.

3. Input Description

Not applicable

4. Output Description

Two messages are produced and written to unit TYPEWR, the console.

SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION REQUESTED

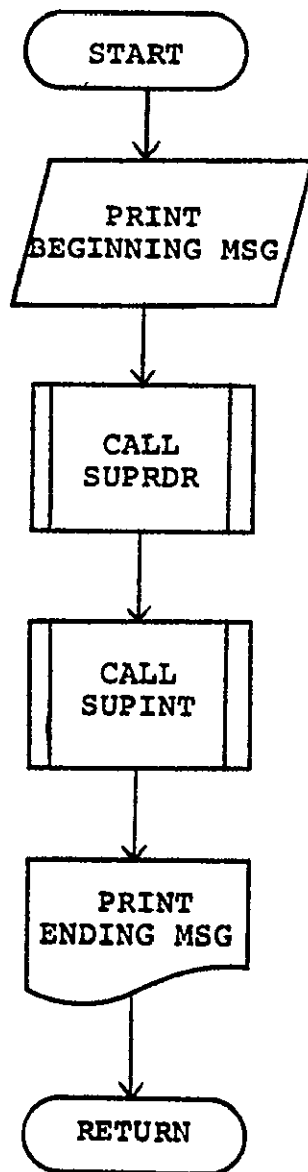
Signifies beginning of the function.

SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION COMPLETED

Signifies end of the function.

5. Supplemental Information

Two COMMON blocks are included in SECSUP: GLOCOM
SECCOM

6. Flowchart

```

C      SECSUP  LARS  XXXX
C*****
C      SECSUP - SUPERVISOR ROUTINE FOR SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION
C      WRITTEN 01/20/77 BY P.D. ALENDUFF
C*****
0001      SUBROUTINE SECSUP
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003      COMMON /GLOCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1          CLUSTX, CONPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRDR, CROSEQ, DATAPE,
2          DUPLTP, DUPRUN, ERRMSG, FBPNT,
3          FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
4          IMARK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
5          PAGSIZ, PNCH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,
6          RESTRT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),
7          SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8          TPSTAT(6), TTFLDX, TYPEWR,
9          TOP, ARRAY(12500)
0004      REAL * 8 ARRAY
0005      REAL * 4 FRQCAL(5,30)
0006      INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
0007      INTEGER * 2 BLANK2
0008      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
0009      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0010      EQUIVALENCE (DASTAT, ID(1)), (CURRUN, ID(3)), (FRQCAL(1), ID(51)),
1          (HED1(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
2          (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1), HEAD(72)),
3          (MAPSAV, TPSTAT(1)),
4          (SEPSCR, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
5          (COPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAOUT, TPSTAT(6)),
6          (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)
0011      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ,
1          CELWTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NOCLS, NOFET,
2          NOFET3, NOPOOL, NWORD, NWORD2, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),
3          PTS, RQTAPE, RQFILE, SYNCNT, VARSZ3, CSEL(30), CSEL3(30),
4          CDFLAG, CLSHAP, CSET1(3,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1(60),
5          PRSTAT, SYM(60), SYMMTX(60)
0012      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
0013      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
0014      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSHAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1          PRSTAT
C      CALL READER AFTER INITIAL MESSAGE PRODUCED
C      WRITE (TYPEWR,100)
0015      100 FORMAT(' I0000 SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION REQUESTED (SECSUP)')
0016      CALL SECROD
0017      CALL PROCESSING ROUTINE THEN PRINT TERMINATION MSG
C      CALL SECINT
0018      WRITE (TYPEWR,9000)
0019      9000 FORMAT(' I0000 SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION COMPLETED (SECSUP)')
0020      RETURN
0021      END
0022

```

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LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECCOM Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Common block for supervised ECHO function

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 03/30/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECCOM is the common block for the supervised ECHO classifier.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

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SECCOM

Variable Description

BUFROZ	INTEGER*4 Number of rows of cells in buffer.
CSELEC	REAL*4 Cell selection parameter.
CSET (3,30)	REAL*4 Channel calibration code vector from statistics.
CSET3 (3,30)	REAL*4 Channel calibration code vector from channels card.
THRES	REAL*4 Annexation threshold.
CELSIZ	INTEGER*4 Number of data points in a cell.
CELWTH	INTEGER*4 Number of rows in cell.
INFO (16)	INTEGER*4 Array for storing field description information and areas to be classified.
INPUT	INTEGER*4 Unit number for input tape.
INTTAP	INTEGER*4 Tape number of intermediate tape.
INTFIL	INTEGER*4 File number of intermediate tape.
JPTS	INTEGER*4 Number of cells horizontally in data area.
LINES	INTEGER*4 Number of rows of cells in area to be processed.
NOCLS	INTEGER*4 Number of classes in statistics deck.

NOFET	INTEGER*4 Number of channels in statistics deck.
NOFET3	INTEGER*4 Number of channels to be used in classification.
NOPOOL	INTEGER*4 Number of pools to be used in classification.
NWORD	INTEGER*4 Integer array word counter.
NWORD2	INTEGER*4 Integer word counter.
NVR	INTEGER*4 Number of channels on data tape.
OUTPUT	INTEGER*4 Unit number of output file.
POLNAM (2,60)	INTEGER*4 Names of statistics classes.
PREFIX(2)	INTEGER*4 Prefix information used in writing results.
RQTAPE	INTEGER*4 Tape number of the results tape.
RQFILE	INTEGER*4 File number of the results file.
SYMCNT	INTEGER*4 Number of user supplied symbols.
VARZ3	INTEGER*4 Number of words to store half of a triangular covariance matrix for classes $(\text{channels} * (\text{channels} + 1))/2$.
CSEL(30)	INTEGER*2 Channel select vector from statistics.

CSEL3(30)	INTEGER*2 Channel select vector from channels card.
FETVEC(30)	INTEGER*2 Array of channel numbers from statistics deck.
FETVC3(30)	INTEGER*2 Array of channel numbers from channels card.
POLPTR(2,60)	INTEGER*2 Array of classification pools and pooling information.
POLSTK(60)	INTEGER*2 Array of stacked class numbers organized by pool request.
CDFLAG	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable signalling input of statistics on cards in control card deck.
CLSMAP	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable requesting production of classification map.
CSET1(3,30)	LOGICAL*1 Logical array indicating storage of calibration values by user.
OBJMAP	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable requesting production of singular cell map in phase 2 (annexation).
PHASE1	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable requesting initial cell processing is to be carried out.
PHASE2	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable indicating annexation of cells is to be carried out.
POLNM1(60)	LOGICAL*1 Logical array signalling that the name for POOL (I) has been stored.

PRSTAT	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable indicating request to print statistics information.
SYM(60)	LOGICAL*1 Array of user supplied symbols.
SYMMTX(60)	LOGICAL*1 Array of default symbols.

```

C      SECCOM  LARS  XXXX
C      *****
C      SECCOM - COMMON BLOCK FOR SUPERVISED ECHO
C      WRITTEN 11/22/76 BY P.D. ALENDUFF
C      *****
C      VARIABLES USED IN SECCOM - COMMON BLOCK FOR SUPERVISED ECHO
0001      BLOCK DATA
C      0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
C      0003      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ,CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET3(3,30),THRES,CELSIZ,
1 CELWTH,INFO(17),INPUT,INTTAP,INTFIL,JPTS,LINES,NOCLS,NOFET,
2 NOFET3,NOPOOL,NWORD,NWORD2,NVR,OUTPUT,POLNAM(2,60),PREFIX(2),
3 PTS,RQTAPE,RQFILE,SYMCNT,VARSZ3,CSEL(30),CSEL3(30),
4 FETVEC(30),FETVC3(30),POLPTR(2,60),POLSTK(60),
5 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1(3,30),OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1(60),
C      PRSTAT,SYM(60),SYMMTX(60)
0004      REAL * 4 CSELEC,CSET,CSET3,THRES
C      0005      INTEGER * 2 CSEL,CSEL3,FETVEC,FETVC3,POLPTR,POLSTK
C      0006      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1,OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1,
1 PRSTAT
C      0007      DATA SYMMTX/'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B',
1 'C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M','N',
2 'O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z',
3 '0','+','=','*','$','%','/','&','(',')',
4 '1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C',
5 'D','E','F','G',/
C      0008      END

```

SUP00010
 SUP00020
 SUP00030
 SUP00040
 SUP00050
 SUP00060
 SUP00070
 SUP00080
 SUP00090
 SUP00100
 SUP00110
 SUP00120
 SUP00130
 SUP00140
 SUP00150
 SUP00160
 SUP00170
 SUP00180
 SUP00190
 SUP00200
 SUP00210
 SUP00220
 SUP00230
 SUP00240
 SUP00250
 SUP00260
 SUP00270
 SUP00280
 SUP00290
 SUP00300
 SUP00310
 SUP00320
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 SUP00340
 SUP00350
 SUP00360
 SUP00370
 SUP00380
 SUP00390

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LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECRDR Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Control card reader for Supervised ECHO Function

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 3/30/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECRDR is the control card reader for the Supervised ECHO function. After user requests are read, many different checks are made to detect any control card errors. The input or output classification or intermediate tapes are then mounted on the appropriate devices, and an options list is printed to document user selections.

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Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

SECRDR

Calling sequence:

CALL SECRDR

SECRDR is called without parameters to read user option selections and detect any errors on specified combinations of options. Upon error detection, either corrected data is requested or the function is terminated following an information message detailing the error. Output and/or intermediate tapes and the multispectral image storage tape are mounted and a list of selected options is produced.

2. Internal Description

SECRDR first performs initialization on all variables stored in SECCOM common block to set up any default options and clear any previously selected options. Control card decoding is heavily dependent upon LARSYS control card processing routines CTLWRD and BCDVAL. CTLWRD is called with a list of acceptable keywords to read input control cards. The number of the matching keyword is returned to SECRDR and a branch is made to the code that will appropriately decode the remainder of the control card. Other special purpose LARSYS routines used for control card decoding include CHANEL for decoding the CHANNELS card, and POLSCN for decoding the CLASSES card.

After encountering a DATA or END card, a check is made for a request of at least one channel on the CHANNELS card. The cell width parameter is then checked to be greater than or equal to 2. The cell selection option must also be non-negative, and annexation threshold THRES must be zero or positive. If both

an object map and classification map are requested, only an object map is produced. At this point, tape and disk parameters are checked. If OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE (start processing with the intermediate tape) is selected, a tape number must be supplied. If an intermediate tape number is supplied, a file number must also be specified.

Upon specification of OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE, processing begins with the intermediate tape and a results file is produced. If, however, no OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE request is made and both an intermediate tape number and a results location is specified, a conflict is recognized and EXECUTION is terminated. If a results location is needed and none is specified, more data is requested. A file number must be specified when a tape location is selected. Specifications of both tape and disk options for classification results information causes termination.

After the error checking sequence is finished, tapes are mounted on the appropriate devices by calls to MTAPE. Initialization, if requested, is performed on the results or intermediate tape. A list of the selected options is then produced. Both GLOCOM and SECCOM common blocks are used by SECRDR.

3. Input Description

Input data is read from unit READIN in GLOCOM which is either CRDRDR, the card reader, or KEYBD, the console keyboard, when cards are typed in by the user. This selection is accomplished by the LARSYS system.

4. Output Description

Output is written to both PRNTR, the printer, and TYPEWR,

an object map and classification map are requested, only an object map is produced. At this point, tape and disk parameters are checked. If OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE (start processing with the intermediate tape) is selected, a tape number must be supplied. If an intermediate tape number is supplied, a file number must also be specified.

Upon specification of OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE, processing begins with the intermediate tape and a results file is produced. If, however, no OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE request is made and both an intermediate tape number and a results location is specified, a conflict is recognized and EXECUTION is terminated. If a results location is needed and none is specified, more data is requested. A file number must be specified when a tape location is selected. Specifications of both tape and disk options for classification results information causes termination.

After the error checking sequence is finished, tapes are mounted on the appropriate devices by calls to MTAPE. Initialization, if requested, is performed on the results or intermediate tape. A list of the selected options is then produced. Both GLOCOM and SECCOM common blocks are used by SECRDR.

3. Input Description

Input data is read from unit READIN in GLOCOM which is either CRDRDR, the card reader, or KEYBD, the console keyboard, when cards are typed in by the user. This selection is accomplished by the LARSYS system.

4. Output Description

Output is written to both PRNTR, the printer, and TYPEWR,

the console device. A variety of error messages is produced by SECRDR, and brief list follows:

ERROR IN TAPE OR FILE SPECIFICATION-TYPE CORRECT CARD

A non-numeric character was entered as either a tape or file number.

ERROR IN PARAMETER VALUE SPECIFICATION-TYPE CORRECT CARD

A non-numeric character was specified as the cell size, cell selection, or annexation value.

YOU HAVE ENTERED X SYMBOLS. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED IS 60. EXCESS SYMBOLS WILL NOT BE USED.

The maximum number of symbols that can be stored is 60.

Only the first 60 can be used.

CELL SIZE MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO TWO-DEFAULT OF 2

ASSUMED-TYPE CORRECT CARD

The CELL SIZE (X) parameter cannot be less than 2. A corrected card must be supplied.

CELL SELECTION PARAMETER MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO-TYPE CORRECT CARD

The CELL SELECT (X) entry cannot be negative, a new card is requested.

ANNEXATION THRESHOLD MUST BE NON-NEGATIVE. TYPE A CORRECTED ANNEXATION THRESHOLD CARD.

The THRES specified is negative. The user is requested to correct the error.

BOTH SINGULAR CELL AND CLASSIFICATION MAPS REQUESTED. ONLY OBJECT MAP WILL BE PRODUCED

Only one map can be produced during annexation. If both are requested, only the singular cell map will be printed.

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NO INTERMEDIATE TAPE SUPPLIED FOR OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE. TYPE
IN INTERMEDIATE CARD

When requesting that processing start from an intermediate
tape, an intermediate tape number must be specified.
INTERMEDIATE FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE SPECIFIED. TYPE
ADDITIONAL INTERMEDIATE CARD

When producing an intermediate tape, some indication of
file number must be given.
BOTH INTERMEDIATE TAPE AND RESULTS LOCATION SPECIFIED WITHOUT
OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE-JOB TERMINATED

It is impossible to determine which part of the classifi-
cation should be performed when this set of options is
supplied. Execution is terminated.
EITHER INTERMEDIATE TAPE OR RESULTS LOCATION MUST BE SPECIFIED
WITHOUT OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE. TYPE IN ADDITIONAL CARD

Some output file is needed for processing. Additional
information is requested.
EITHER RESULTS FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE REQUESTED. TYPE IN
ADDITIONAL RESULTS CARD

When producing a results tape, some indication of file
number must be given.
NO RESULTS DESTINATION SPECIFIED-TYPE IN RESULTS CARD
Either tape and file or disk must be specified when results
will be produced. Additional information is requested.
BOTH RESULTS TAPE PARAMETERS AND DISK SPECIFIED-FUNCTION
TERMINATED

Either tape or disk can be selected for results but not
both.

BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR INTERMEDIATE TAPE-
FILE REQUEST IGNORED

The intermediate output tape is initialized. Only file
1 can be initialized.

BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR RESULTS TAPE-FILE
REQUEST IGNORED

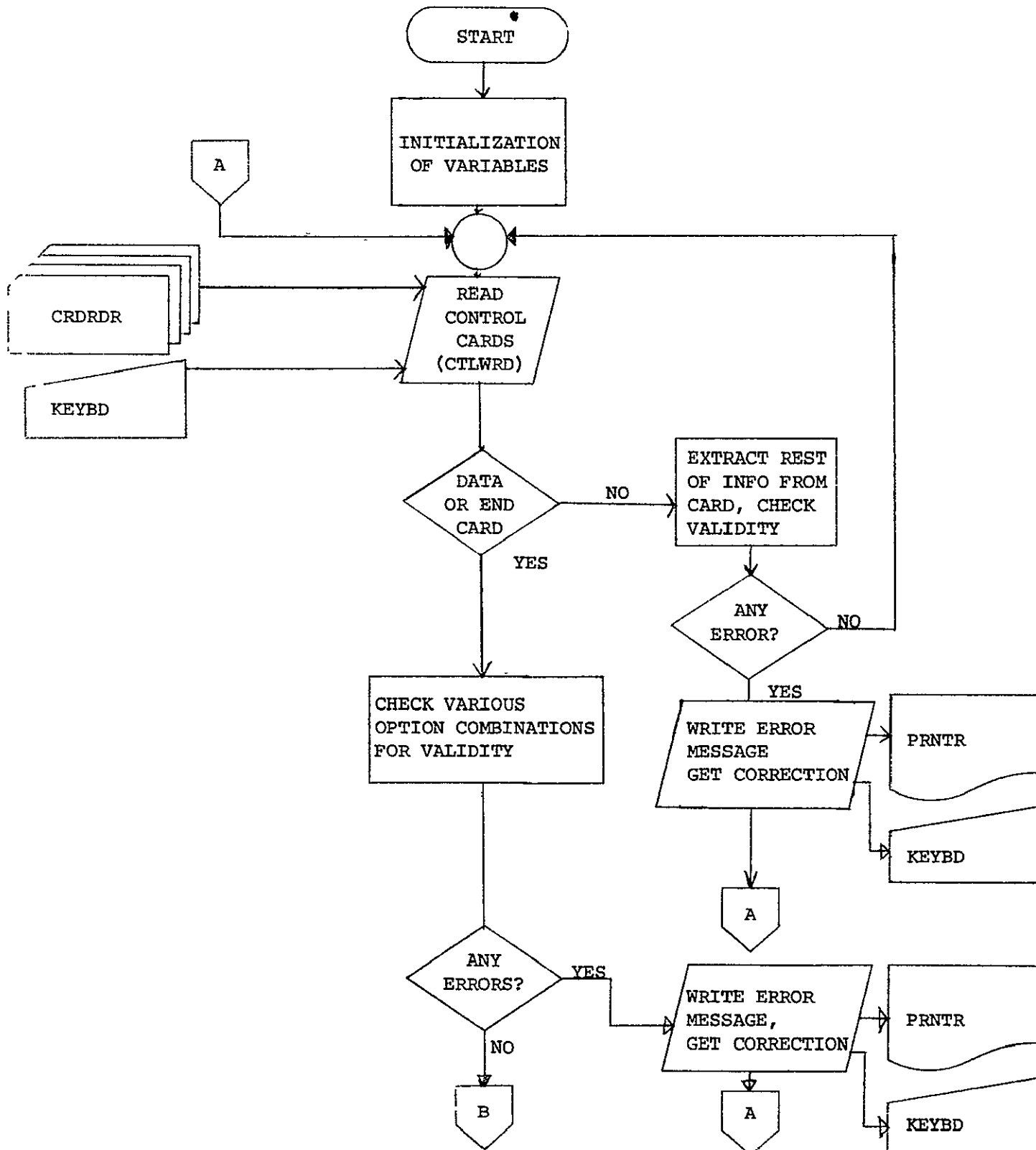
The results tape is initialized. Only file 1 can be
initialized.

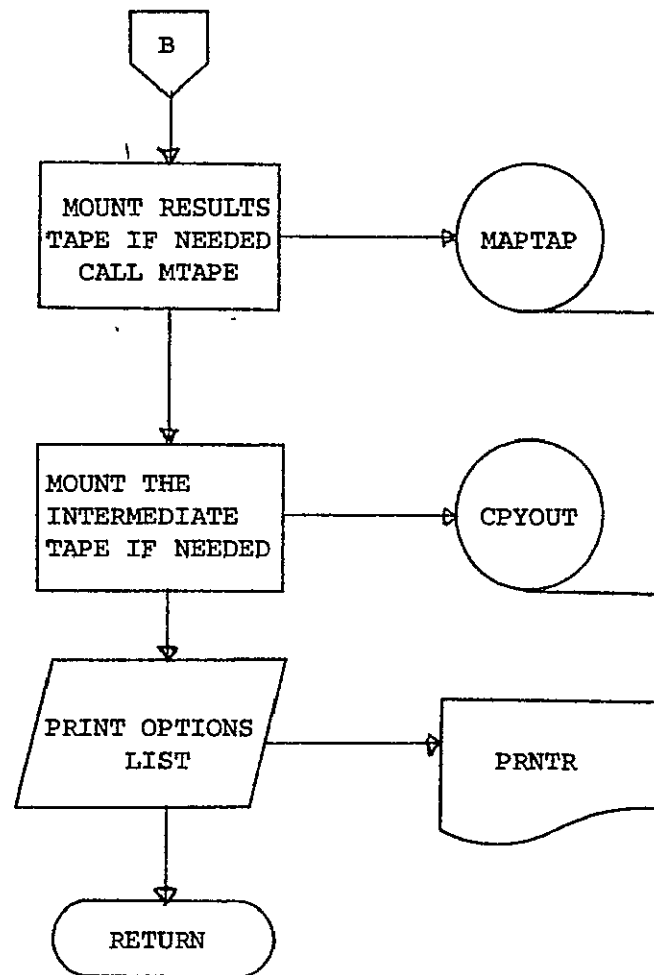
In addition to these messages, the list of options selected
is printed on the unit PRNTR.

5. Supplemental Information

Common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM are used by SECRDR.

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7 SECRDR DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0001
FILE SECRDR

```

C      SECRDR    LARS    XXXX
C      SECRDR - CONTROL CARD READER FOR SUPERVISED ECHO
C      SUBROUTINE SECRDR
C      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
C      COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARDI(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1     DUPLIP, DUPRIN, ERKMSG, FBPNT,
2     FILES, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
3     IMAW, KEYWD, MTAP, MACHA, MATELS,
4     PAGES, PNCM, POINT, PRESUZ, PRNTR, READIN,
5     RESTAT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),
6     SDATA, SEPARATE, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
7     TPSTAT(6), TFLDIX, TYPEWR,
8     TOP, ARRAY(12500)
C      REAL * 4 FROCAL(5,30)
C      INTEGER * 4 COWENT(16), DATE(5), HED(116), HED2(16), TIME(5)
C      LOGICAL * 4 BLANK2
C      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
C      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
C      EQUIVALENCE (DATSAY, ID(1)), (ICURRUN, IC(3)), (FROCAL(1), ID(51)),
1     (HED(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
2     (TIME(1), HEAD(56)), (COWENT(1), HEAD(72)),
3     (MAPSAV, TPSTAT(1)),
4     (SEPCSA, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
5     (COPSR, TPSTAT(5)), (TRADUT, TPSTAT(6)),
6     (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)
C      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFRDZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ,
1     CELTH, INPD(17), INPUT, INTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NDC12, NDFE1,
2     NDFE2, NDFE3, NDFE4, NDFE5, NDFE6, NDFE7, NDFE8, NDFE9, NDFE10, NDFE11,
3     NDFE12, NDFE13, NDFE14, NDFE15, NDFE16, NDFE17, NDFE18, NDFE19, NDFE20,
4     NDFE21, NDFE22, NDFE23, NDFE24, NDFE25, NDFE26, NDFE27, NDFE28, NDFE29,
5     NDFE30, NDFE31, NDFE32, NDFE33, NDFE34, NDFE35, NDFE36, NDFE37, NDFE38,
6     NDFE39, NDFE40, NDFE41, NDFE42, NDFE43, NDFE44, NDFE45, NDFE46, NDFE47,
7     NDFE48, NDFE49, NDFE50, NDFE51, NDFE52, NDFE53, NDFE54, NDFE55, NDFE56,
8     NDFE57, NDFE58, NDFE59, NDFE60, NDFE61, NDFE62, NDFE63, NDFE64, NDFE65,
9     NDFE66, NDFE67, NDFE68, NDFE69, NDFE70, NDFE71, NDFE72, NDFE73, NDFE74,
10    NDFE75, NDFE76, NDFE77, NDFE78, NDFE79, NDFE80, NDFE81, NDFE82, NDFE83,
11    NDFE84, NDFE85, NDFE86, NDFE87, NDFE88, NDFE89, NDFE90, NDFE91, NDFE92,
12    NDFE93, NDFE94, NDFE95, NDFE96, NDFE97, NDFE98, NDFE99, NDFE100, NDFE101,
13    NDFE102, NDFE103, NDFE104, NDFE105, NDFE106, NDFE107, NDFE108, NDFE109,
14    NDFE110, NDFE111, NDFE112, NDFE113, NDFE114, NDFE115, NDFE116, NDFE117,
15    NDFE118, NDFE119, NDFE120, NDFE121, NDFE122, NDFE123, NDFE124, NDFE125,
16    NDFE126, NDFE127, NDFE128, NDFE129, NDFE130, NDFE131, NDFE132, NDFE133,
17    NDFE134, NDFE135, NDFE136, NDFE137, NDFE138, NDFE139, NDFE140, NDFE141,
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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20-7          SECRDR6          DATE = 77129          15018006          PAGE 0003
FILE SECRDR
0083      IF (VECSZ.EQ. 0) GO TO 321
0084      IF (ENTRY.EQ. 1) INTAP = IWORK(1)
0085      IF (ENTRY.EQ. 2) NOTAP = IWORK(1)
0086      GO TO 315
      C
      C ERROR ON TAPE SPECIFICATION
      C
0087      321 WRITE (TYPEWR,9348) CARD
0088      WRITE (PRNTR,9348) CARD
0089      9348 FORMAT('2044//7X,'E** ERROR IN TAPE OR FILE SPECIFICATION -
0090      TYPE CORRECT CARD (SECRDR)')
      GO TO 120
      C
      C FILE SPECIFICATION
      C
0091      330 VECZ = 1
0092      CALL FVALICARD,COL,IWORK,VECSZ,6321)
0093      IF (VECSZ.EQ. 0) GO TO 321
0094      IF (ENTRY.EQ. 1) INTFTL = IWORK(1)
0095      IF (ENTRY.EQ. 2) ACFILE = IWORK(1)
0096      GO TO 315
      C
      C INITIALIZE REQUEST
      C
0097      340 IF (ENTRY.EQ. 1) INTINT = 1
0098      IF (ENTRY.EQ. 2) ACINIT = 1
0099      GO TO 315
      C
      C RESULTS DISK
      C
0100      350 OUTPUT = CLASSR
0101      GO TO 315
      C
      C CELL CARD
      C
0102      400 IF (COL.EQ. 72) GO TO 90
0103      CALL CILPRN(ICARD,COL,CELLST,2,CODE,6120)
0104      GO TO (410,420), CODE
      C
      C CELL SIZE
      C
0105      410 VECZ = 1
0106      CALL FVALICARD,COL,IWORK,VECSZ,6411)
0107      CELWTH = IWORK(1)
0108      GO TO 400
      C
      C ERROR
      C
0109      411 WRITE (TYPEWR,9411) CARD
0110      WRITE (PRNTR,9411) CARD
0111      9411 FORMAT('9X,2044//7X,'E** ERROR IN PARAMETER VALUE SPECIFICATION
0112      TYPE CORRECT CARD (SECRDR)')
      GO TO 120
      C
      C CELL SELECTION PARAM
      C
0113      420 VECZ = 1
0114      CALL FVALICARD,COL,IWORK,VECSZ,6411)
0115      CSELEC = IWORK(1)
0116      GO TO 400
      C
      C ANNEALING CARD
      C
0117      500 IF (COL.EQ. 72) GO TO 90
0118      CALL CILPRN(ICARD,COL,ANNLSF,1,CODE,6120)
0119      VECZ = 1
0120      CALL FVALICARD,COL,IWORK,VECSZ,6411)
0121      IF (VECSZ.EQ. 0) GO TO 411
0122      THRES = IWORK(1)
0123      GO TO 500
      C
      C OPTIONS CARD
      C
0124      600 IF (COL.EQ. 72) GO TO 90
0125      CALL CILPRN(ICARD,COL,OPTLST,1,CODE,6120)
0126      OPTINT = 1

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECRDR6          DATE = 77129          15018006          PAGE 0004
FILE SECRDR
0127      GO TO 600
      C
      C PRINT CARD
      C
0128      700 IF (COL.EQ. 72) GO TO 90
0129      CALL CILPRN(ICARD,COL,PRNLSF,3,CODE,6120)
0130      IF (CODE.EQ. 1) CLSMAP = .TRUE.
0131      IF (CODE.EQ. 2) CLSMAP = .TRUE.
0132      IF (CODE.EQ. 3) PASTAT = .TRUE.
0133      GO TO 700
      C
      C CLASSES CARD
      C
0134      800 CALL POLSGN (POLNAM,POLPTR,POLSTK,POLNMI,NOPOL,STKPTR,COL,CODE,
0135      1,6010)
      GO TO 90
      C
      C ERROR ON CLASSES CARD
      C
0136      810 STOPPG = 1
0137      CALL ERPTN (341,'GOTO',690)
      C
      C CARDS READSTATS
      C
0138      850 IF (COL.EQ. 72) GO TO 90
0139      CALL CILPRN(ICARD,COL,'READ',1,CODE,6120)
0140      CDFLAG = .TRUE.
0141      GO TO 850
      C
      C SYMBOLS CARD
      C
0142      900 I = 34
0143      CALL BCDVALICARD,COL,WORK,I,6940)
0144      K = SYMINT + 1
0145      IF (K.GT. 60) GO TO 950
0146      DO 905 J = 1, I
0147      905 LSYN(SYMCNT+J)*4 = LWORK(4*J-3)
0148      SYMCNT = K
0149      GO TO 90
0150      940 ERRNUM = 447
0151      GO TO 110
      C
      C TOO MANY SYMBOLS SPECIFIED
      C
0152      950 WRITE (TYPEWR,9950)X
0153      WRITE (PRNTR,9950)X
0154      9950 FORMAT('10073 YOU HAVE ENTERED',I3,' SYMBOLS. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED
0155      IS 60.//7X,'E** EXCESS SYMBOLS WILL NOT BE USED (SECRDR)')
0156      GO TO 502
      C
      C CHANNELS CARD
      C
0157      1000 CALL CHANELICARD,COL,NCR,CSEL3,CSET3,FETV3,61070)
0158      DO 1060 I = 1,3
0159      1060 IF (CSET3(I,J).NE. -50000) CSET1(I,J) = .TRUE.
0160      NOFET3 = NCR
0161      GO TO 1070
0162      1070 ERRNUM = 171
0163      GO TO 110
      C
      C DATA OR END CARD
      C
0165      1050 SPARE(2) = 1
0166      1100 IF (STOPPG.EQ. 1) CALL RTMAIN
      C
      C CHECK IF NUMBER OF CHAN GT 0
      C
0167      IF (NOFET3.GT. 0) GO TO 1120
0168      ERRNUM = 363
0169      ASSIGN 1100 TO GOVEC
0170      ERRCDR = 3
0171      GO TO 115
      C
      C CELL SIZE GT 0 IF SPECIFIED

```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7 SECRDR DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0005
FILE SECRDR

```

0172 C 1120 IF (CELWTH .GE. 2) GO TO 1145
0173 CELWTH = 2
0174 WRITE (TYPEWR,91120)
0175 WRITE (PRINTER,91120)
0176 91120 FORMAT('E*** CELL SIZE MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 2 - DEFA
      JULY OF 2 ASSUMED (SECRDR)')
0177 GO TO 1145
0178 1125 ASSIGN 1100 TO GOVEC
0179 ERRCOR = 1
0180 GO TO 100

C BOTH MAPS
0181 1145 IF (.NOT. CLSMAP .OR. .NOT. DBJMAP) GO TO 1150
0182 WRITE (TYPEWR,91145)
0183 WRITE (PRINTER,91145)
0184 91145 FORMAT('E*** SINGULAR CELL AND CLASSIFICATION MAPS REQUESTED
      ID = ONLY SINGULAR CELL MAP*/9X*/WILL BE PRODUCED (SECRDR)')
0185 CLSMAP = .FALSE.

*****
      BEGIN TAPE PARAMETER CHECKING FOR RESULTS AND INTERMEDIATE TAPE
*****
0186 1150 IF (OPTINT .NE. 0) PHASE2 = .TRUE.
0187 IF (OPTINT .EQ. 0 .AND. ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. OUTPUT .EQ. 0) PHASE1 =
      .TRUE.
0188 IF (OPTINT .NE. 0 .OR. (ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. OUTPUT .EQ. 0))
      PHASE1 = .TRUE.
0189 PHASE2 = .TRUE.
0190 PHASE1 = .TRUE.
0191 1151 CONTINUE

C CSELEC GE 0
0192 1130 IF (CSELEC .GE. 0 .OR. .NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 1140
0193 WRITE (TYPEWR,91130)
0194 WRITE (PRINTER,91130)
0195 91130 FORMAT('E*** CELL SELECTION PARAMETER MUST BE GREATER THAN OR
      /9X*/EQUAL TO ZERO - TYPE CORRECT CARD (SECRDR)')
0196 GO TO 1125

C CHECK FOR ANN GT 0
0197 1140 IF (THRES .GT. 0 .OR. .NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 1152
0198 WRITE (TYPEWR,91140)
0199 WRITE (PRINTER,91140)
0200 91140 FORMAT('E*** ANNEXATION THRESHOLD MUST BE NON-NEGATIVE.*
      /9X*/TYPE A CORRECTED ANNEXATION THRESHOLD CARD (SECRDR)')
0201 GO TO 1125

C TAPE PARAMS
0202 1152 IF (PHASE1 .AND. PHASE2) GO TO 1600
0203 IF (INITAP .NE. 1) GO TO 1155
0204 WRITE (TYPEWR,91150)
0205 WRITE (PRINTER,91150)
0206 91150 FORMAT('E*** NO INTERMEDIATE TAPE SUPPLIED FOR
      21*/OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE*/9X*/TYPE IN INTERMEDIATE CARD (SECRDR)')
0207 GO TO 1125

C CHECK FOR INTERMEDIATE FILE OR INIT
0208 1155 IF (INITFIL .NE. -1 .OR. INTINT .NE. 0) GO TO 1560
0209 WRITE (TYPEWR,91155)
0210 WRITE (PRINTER,91155)
0211 91155 FORMAT('E*** INTERMEDIATE FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE SPECIFIED
      /9X*/TYPE ADDITIONAL INTERMEDIATE CARD (SECRDR)')
0212 GO TO 1125

C CHECK FOR INTERMEDIATE TAPE FOR OUTPUT AND BOTH FILE AND INIT

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7 SECRDR DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0006
FILE SECRDR

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0213 1560 IF (.NOT. PHASE1 .OR. INTFIL .EQ. -1 .OR. INTINT .EQ. 0)
      GO TO 1600
0214 WRITE (TYPEWR,91560)
0215 WRITE (PRINTER,91560)
0216 91560 FORMAT('E*** BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR INTERMEDIATE
      IE TAPE =*/9X*/FILE REQUEST IGNORED (SECRDR)')
0217 INTFIL = -1

C CHECK FOR BOTH INT AND RESULTS
0218 1600 IF (INITAP .EQ. -1 .OR. (ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. OUTPUT .EQ. 0) .OR. OPTINT .NE.
      1) GO TO 2100
0219 WRITE (TYPEWR,92000)
0220 WRITE (PRINTER,92000)
0221 92000 FORMAT('E*** BOTH INTERMEDIATE TAPE AND RESULTS LOCATION SPECIFIED
      1ED WITHOUT OPTIONS*/9X*/INTERMEDIATE - JOB TERMINATED (SECRDR)')
0222 CALL RTMAIN

C SEE IF EITHER TAPE WAS REQUESTED
0223 2100 IF (INITAP .NE. -1 .OR. ROTAPE .NE. -1 .OR. OUTPUT .NE. 0 .OR. OPTINT .EQ. 1)
      GO TO 2200
0224 WRITE (TYPEWR,92100)
0225 WRITE (PRINTER,92100)
0226 92100 FORMAT('E*** EITHER INTERMEDIATE TAPE OR RESULTS LOCATION MUST BE
      IE SPECIFIED WITHOUT*/9X*/OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE - TYPE IN ADDITIONAL
      21 CARD (SECRDR)')
0227 GO TO 1125

C CHECK FOR RESULTS IF NEEDED
0228 2200 IF (.NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 4000
0229 IF (ROTAPE .NE. -1 .OR. OUTPUT .NE. 0) GO TO 3050
0230 WRITE (TYPEWR,93000)
0231 WRITE (PRINTER,93000)
0232 93000 FORMAT('E*** NO RESULTS DESTINATION SPECIFIED - TYPE IN RESULTS
      I CARD (SECRDR)')
0233 GO TO 1125

C CHECK FOR FILE AND INIT
0234 3050 IF (ROFILE .EQ. -1 .AND. ROINIT .EQ. 0) GO TO 3075
0235 WRITE (TYPEWR,93050)
0236 WRITE (PRINTER,93050)
0237 93050 FORMAT('E*** EITHER RESULTS FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE
      I*/REQUESTED*/9X*/TYPE IN ADDITIONAL RESULTS CARD (SECRDR)')
0238 GO TO 1125

C CHECK FOR BOTH FILE AND INIT SPECIFIED ON RESULTS REQUEST
0239 3075 IF (ROFILE .EQ. -1 .OR. ROINIT .EQ. 0) GO TO 3100
0240 WRITE (TYPEWR,93075)
0241 WRITE (PRINTER,93075)
0242 93075 FORMAT('E*** BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR RESULTS TAPE
      I -*/9X*/FILE REQUEST IGNORED (SECRDR)')
0243 ROFILE = -1

C CHECK FOR TAPE PARAM AND DISK
0244 3100 IF (OUTPUT .EQ. 0) GO TO 4000
0245 IF (ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. ROFILE .EQ. -1 .AND. ROINIT .EQ. 0) GO TO 4000
0246 WRITE (TYPEWR,93100)
0247 WRITE (PRINTER,93100)
0248 93100 FORMAT('E*** RESULTS TAPE PARAMETERS AND DISK SPECIFIED - F
      IUNCTION TERMINATED (SECRDR)')
0249 CALL RTMAIN
0250 IF (OUTPUT .EQ. 0) OUTPUT = MAPIAP
0251 IF (CHKOUT) RETURN

C MOUNT TAPES - RESULT
0252 IF (.NOT. PHASE2 .OR. OUTPUT .EQ. CLASSR) GO TO 4200
0253 IF (ROINIT .EQ. 1) ROFILE = 0
0254 CALL RTAPE(ROTAPE,ROFILE,1)
0255 IF (ROFILE .EQ. 0) GO TO 4200

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      FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECRDR4          DATE = 77129          15018006          PAGE 0007
FILE SECRDR
0256      RQFILE = IABS(RQFILE)          SUP04570
0257      4100 (RQCDR = 1)              SUP04580
0258      ASSIGN 1100 TO GDVEC          SUP04590
0259      GO TO 100                    SUP04600
      C INTERMEDIATE TAPE              SUP04610
0260      4200 IF (PHASE1 .AND. PHASE2) GO TO 4300 SUP04620
0261      MODE = 1                      SUP04630
0262      IF (PHASE2) MODE = -2          SUP04640
0263      IF (INTINI .NE. 0 .AND. PHASE1) INTFIL = 0 SUP04650
0264      CALL NTAPE(INTIAP,INTFIL,MODE) SUP04660
0265      IF (INTFIL .EQ. 0) GO TO 4300 SUP04670
0266      INTFIL = ABS(INTFIL)           SUP04680
0267      GO TO 4100                   SUP04690
      C                                SUP04700
      C OPTIONS                        SUP04710
0268      4300 IF (INTFIL .EQ. 0) INTFIL = 1 SUP04720
0269      IF (RQFILE .EQ. 0) RQFILE = 1 SUP04730
0270      WRITE (PRNTR,94300)            SUP04740
0271      94300,FORMAT('YOU HAVE SELECTED THE FOLLOWING SUPERVISED ECHO OPTIONS') SUP04750
      C                                SUP04760
0272      IF (CDEF140) WRITE(PRNTR,94301) SUP04770
0273      94301,FORMAT('USE STATISTICS FROM CONTROL CARD DECK') SUP04780
0274      IF (CLSWAP) WRITE(PRNTR,94302) SUP04790
0275      94302,FORMAT('PRINT CLASSIFICATION RESULTS MAP') SUP04800
0276      IF (OBJMAP) WRITE(PRNTR,94303) SUP04810
0277      94303,FORMAT('PRINT SINGULAR CELL MAP') SUP04820
0278      IF (PHASE1) WRITE(PRNTR,94304) SUP04830
0279      94304,FORMAT('PERFORM INITIAL CELL PROCESSING OF AREA') SUP04840
0280      IF (PHASE2) WRITE(PRNTR,94305) SUP04850
0281      94305,FORMAT('PERFORM CELL ANNEXATION AND PRODUCE CLASSIFICATION RESULTS') SUP04860
      C                                SUP04870
0282      IF (PRSTAT) WRITE(PRNTR,94306) SUP04880
0283      94306,FORMAT('PRINT MULTISPECTRAL STATISTICS USED') SUP04890
0284      RETURN                        SUP04900
0285      END                          SUP04910

```

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECINT Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Initiator routine for Supervised ECHO classifier.

System/Language: CMS/Fortran

Author: P.D. Alenduff Date: 4/27/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECINT carries out required initialization of the rest of variables used by SECSUP and finishes reading any data cards as well as the statistics to be used with the processor. In addition to the array allocation performed, some option information is printed and a loop is entered that carries out the desired stages of classification for each area to be classified.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

SECINT

CALL SECINT

The program SECINT is called with no arguments. Any variables to be used or changed are contained in common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM, both required by SECINT. All information required to perform the classification is gathered by SECINT from the appropriate source (ie., statistics and areas to be classified) and array allocation is carried out using variables supplied to common block SECCOM by the control card reader SECRDR. Statistics are reduced by calling REDSAV to save statistics for only classes and channels requested and statistics information is printed by calling SECPRT. Initial records are then written to the output device. A loop is entered and, for each area to be classified, a sequence of tests is performed. If multispectral data is required, the correct run is requested and existence of requested channels is confirmed. Further allocation is performed and SECH01 is called to perform the needed processing for the area.

2. Internal Description

The first information handled by SECINT is the statistics file. If processing is starting from an intermediate tape, records 1 and 2 are read from the intermediate tape to re-establish information used in initial processing such as channels selected and calibration used, and classes selected and pooling requested. The statistics file is then read from the

tape and written onto the unit SDATA, the statistics file on disk. The next card is checked for an "end" card and if any area description cards are required, the function is terminated.

Otherwise, CLASSX, the storage disk file for all classification areas for this file, is rewound and processing loops until all areas are stored on disk. Some initial allocation is then performed as array storage is set up for the covariance and mean matrices for the entire statistics file on disk. REDSTA transfers the file into memory. CLSCHK and FETCHK then check for fatal errors in selection of pooling and channels. The addresses of reduced arrays for storing only needed information are then computed and REDSAV reduces the information to that required.

Initial records are then produced and written to OUTPUT. The entire statistics file from SDATA is then transferred to the output file, and SECPRT is called to print the statistics information, if requested, and to produce the record type 4 with covariance and means matrices of the classes. A loop is then started and executed once for each area to be classified. If processing begins with the data type, the correct input run is requested and calibration information is established. If processing begins with an intermediate type, all areas on the tape in this file are used. Field size and the allocation of all other arrays used by SECHOL are calculated. Then a record type 5, area identification record, is produced and SECHOL is called once for each area to be processed. When finished, the

final record is written to the output device.

3. Input Description

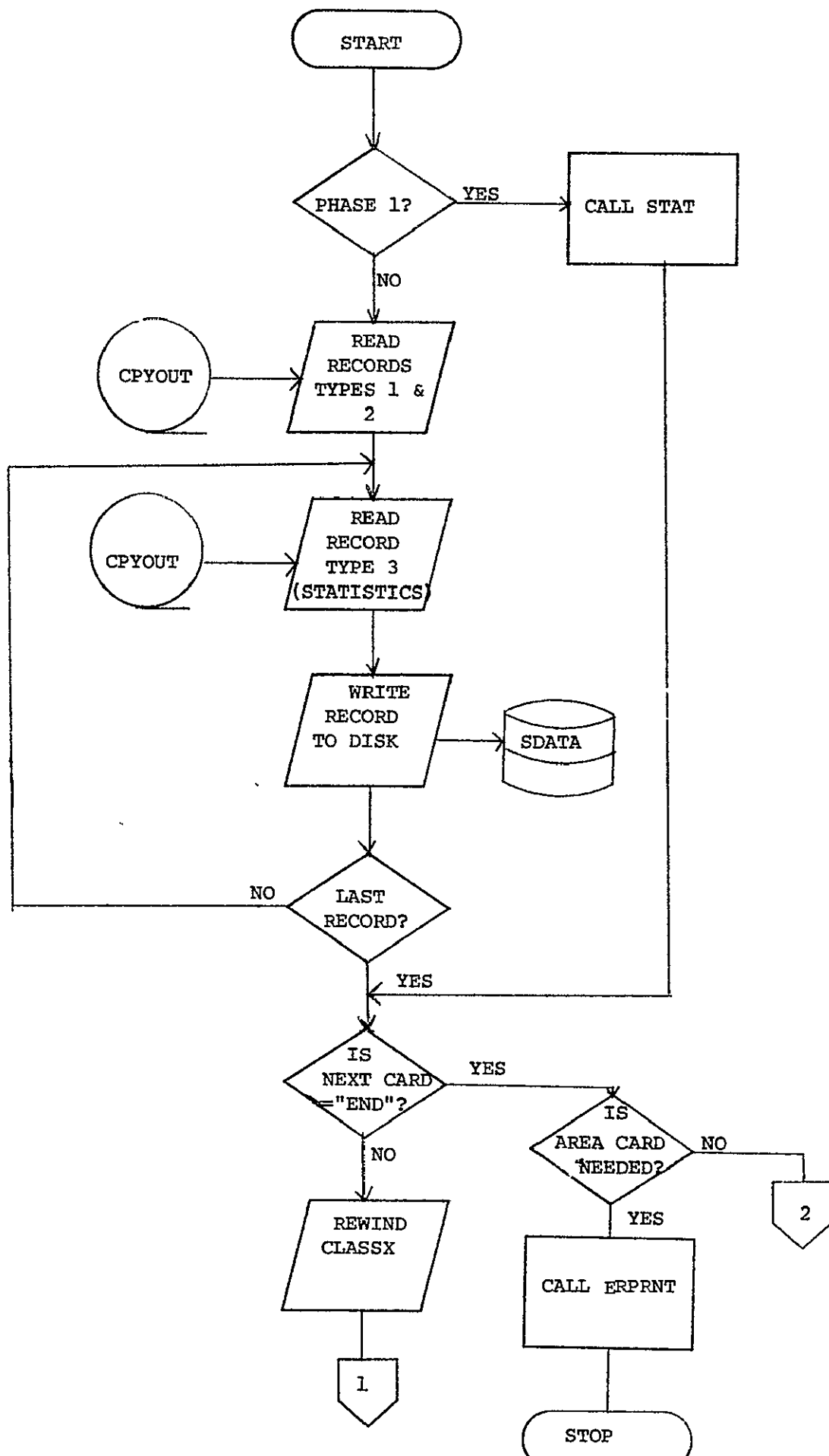
Input cell information for SECINT is read from CPYOUT if an intermediate tape is requested as the starting point of processing. The format is identical to that of a classification results file. SDATA, the statistics file on disk is also read to be copied into the output file. CLASSX, the areas to be classified as stored on disk, is also used to store the list of areas to be processed.

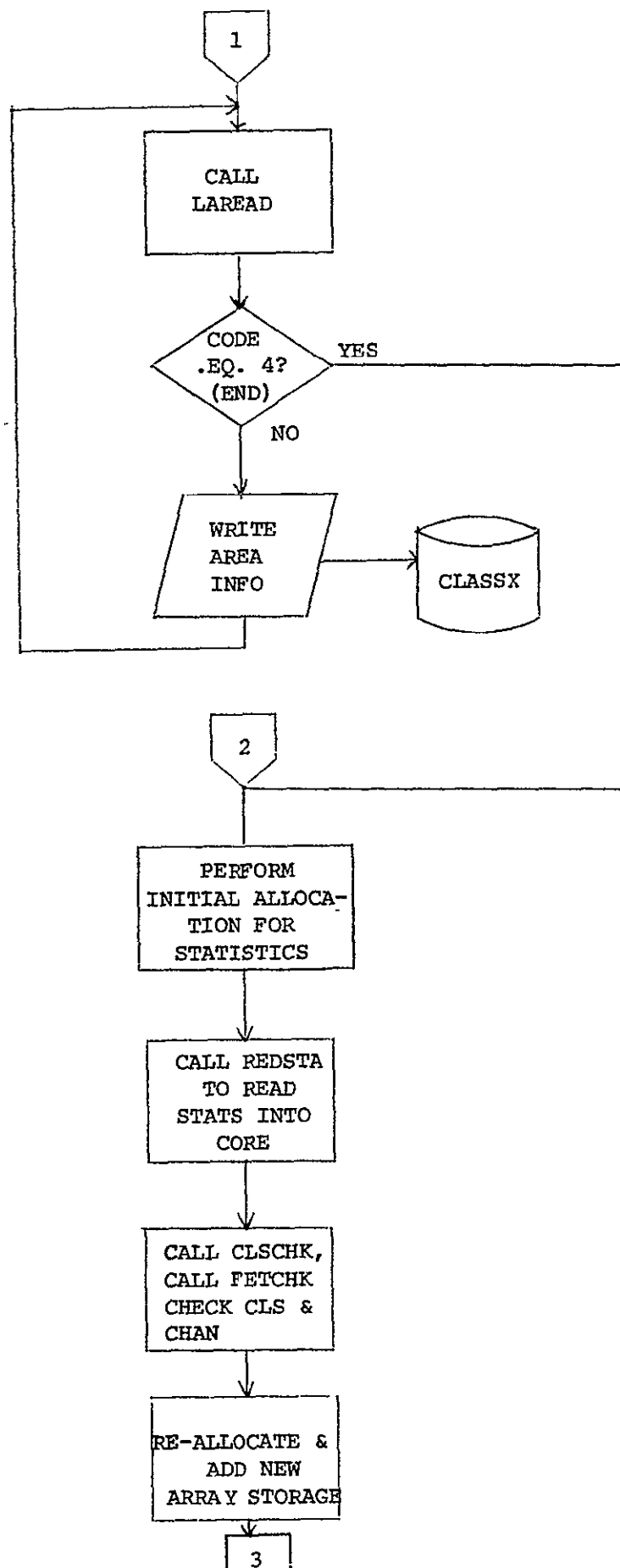
4. Output Description

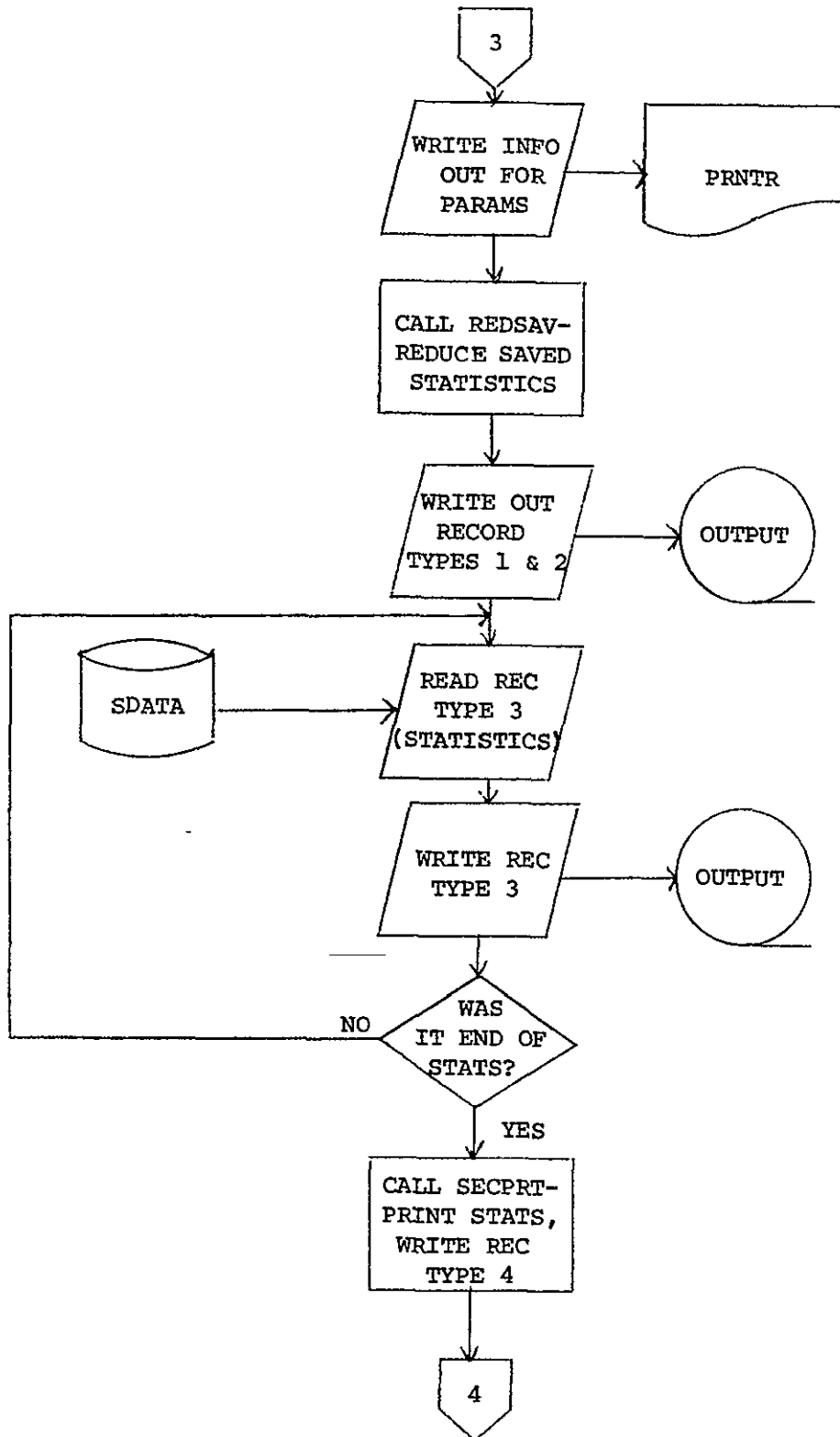
A copy of the statistics file is written to SDATA from the intermediate tape is used as input. CLASSX is written as the list of areas to be classified. The PRNTR is used for messages and output information. The file OUTPUT is the result of processing with the same format as a classification results file.

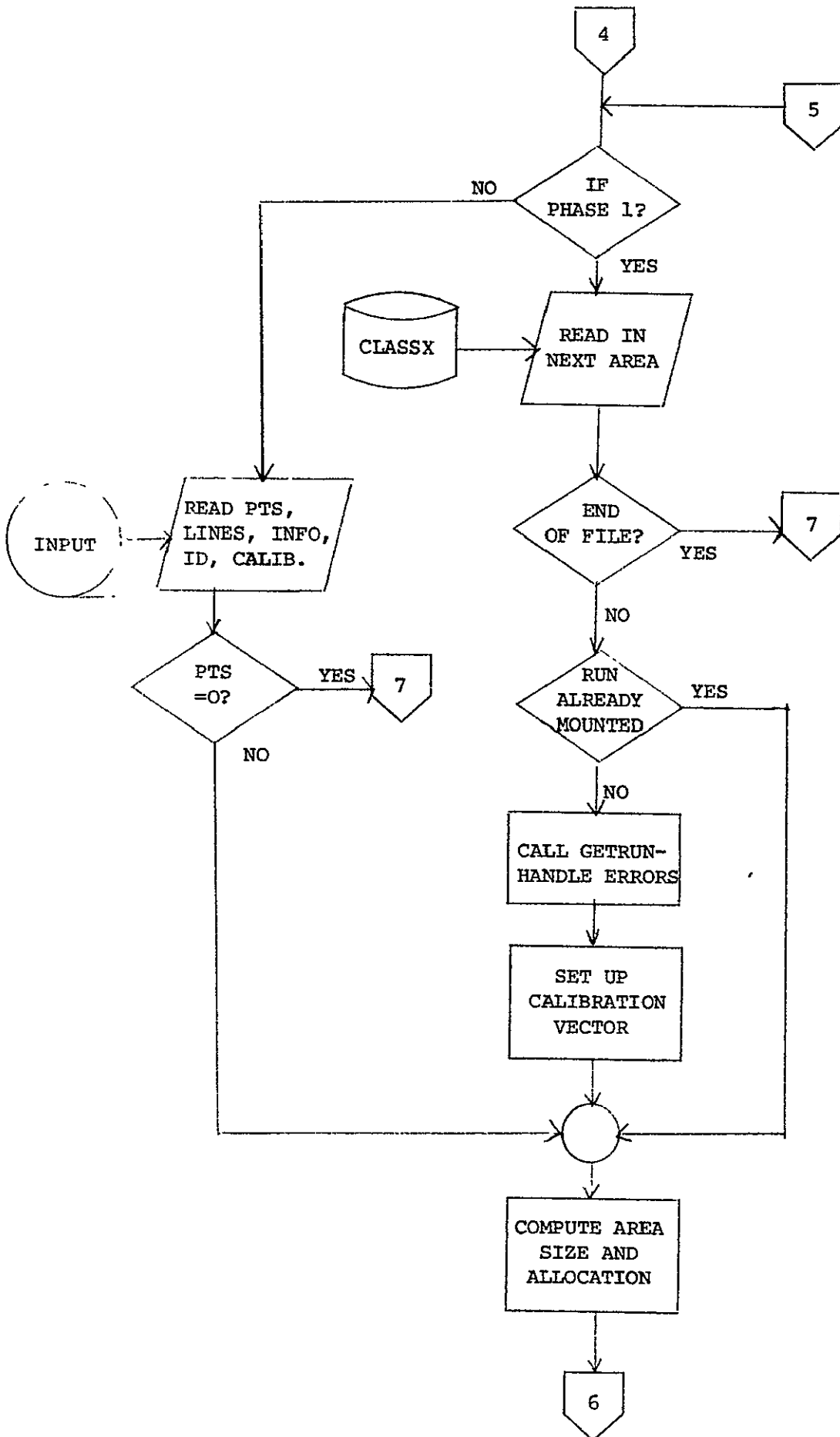
5. Supplemental Information

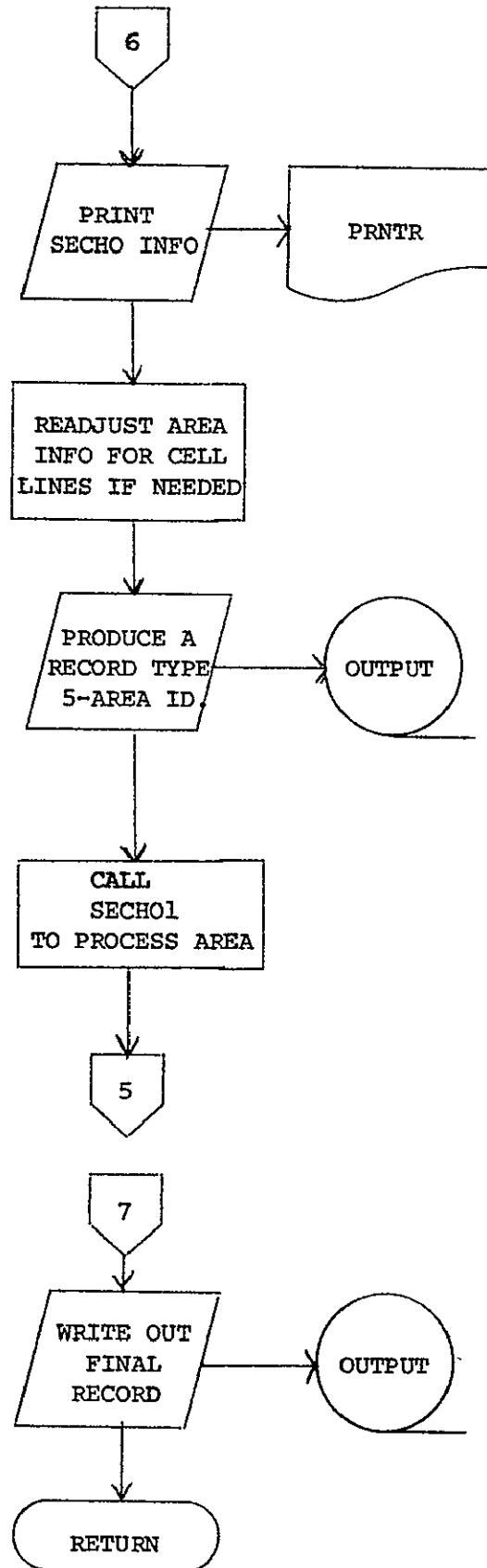
This program uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM. See LARSYS Systems Manual for classification results file format.











```

C      SECINT      LARS      XXXX
C*****
C      PERFORM ECHO SUPERVISED VERSION ON AREA
C*****
C      WRITTEN 03/4/77 BY P.D. ALENDUFF
C*****
0001      SUBROUTINE SECINT
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
C
0003      COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1      CLLSTX, CONPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRDR, CRDSEQ, DATAPE,
2      DUPLIP, DUPRUN, ERRMSG, FBPNT,
3      FILESV, FLOBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
4      IMARK, KEYBD, PAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
5      PAGSIZ, PACH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,
6      RESERT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),
7      SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8      TPSTAT(6), TTFLOX, TYPEWR,
9      TOP, ARRAY(12500)
C
0004      REAL * 8 ARRAY
0005      REAL * 4 FRQCAL(5,30)
0006      INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
0007      INTEGER * 2 BLANK2
0008      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
0009      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0010      EQUIVALENCE (CATSAY, ID(1)), (CURRUN, ID(3)), (FRQCAL(1), ID(51)),
1      (HED1(1), HEAD(81)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
2      (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1), HEAD(72)),
3      (MAPSAY, TPSTAT(1)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
4      (SEPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAUT, TPSTAT(6)),
5      (CPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAUT, TPSTAT(6)),
6      (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)
C
0011      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSIZ,
1      CELWTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NOCLS, NOFET,
2      NOFET3, NOPOOL, NWCRD, NWORD2, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),
3      PTS, ROTAPE, ROFILE, SYMCNT, VARSZ3, CSEL(30), CSEL3(30),
4      FETVEC(30), FETVC3(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSTK(60),
5      CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1(3,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1(60),
6      PRSTAT, SYM(60), SYMMTX(60)
C
0012      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
0013      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
0014      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1      PRSTAT
C
C*****
C      LOCAL VARIABLE DEFINITION
C*****
0015      REAL * 8 BUFFER(6250)
0016      REAL * 4 WORK(60)
0017      INTEGER * 4 CLSDAY(5), CARD1(19), KEPPTS(60), NOCNT(60),
1      IWORK(1)
0018      INTEGER * 2 BINFLG
0019      LOGICAL * 1 CHKFLG
0020      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), NOCNT(1)), (CARD(1), CARD1(1)),
1      (IWORK(1), WORK(1))
C
0021      DATA IEOS/'EOS '//, END/'END '//
C
0022      INPUT = CPYOUT
0023      AREAFG = 0

```

SEC0001C
 SEC0002D
 SEC0003D
 SEC0004D
 SEC0005C
 SEC0006D
 SEC0007D
 SEC0008D
 SEC0009C
 SEC0010D
 SEC0011D
 SEC0012D
 SEC0013D
 SEC0014D
 SEC0015D
 SEC0016D
 SEC0017D
 SEC0018D
 SEC0019D
 SEC0020D
 SEC0021D
 SEC0022D
 SEC0023D
 SEC0024D
 SEC0025C
 SEC0026D
 SEC0027D
 SEC0028D
 SEC0029D
 SEC0030D
 SEC0031D
 SEC0032D
 SEC0033D
 SEC0034D
 SEC0035D
 SEC0036C
 SEC0037D
 SEC0038D
 SEC0039D
 SEC0040D
 SEC0041D
 SEC0042D
 SEC0043D
 SEC0044C
 SEC0045C
 SEC0046D
 SEC0047D
 SEC0048D
 SEC0049D
 SEC0050D
 SEC0051C
 SEC0052D
 SEC0053D
 SEC0054D
 SEC0055D
 SEC0056D
 SEC0057D
 SEC0058D
 SEC0059D
 SEC0060D
 SEC0061D
 SEC0062D
 SEC0063D
 SEC0064D
 SEC0065D
 SEC0066C
 SEC0067D
 SEC0068C
 SEC0069C
 SEC0070D
 SEC0071D
 SEC0072D
 SEC0073D
 SEC0074D
 SEC0075D
 SEC0076D

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FILE SECINT

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0024      CALL GTSERL(SERIAL)
0025      IF (PHASE1) GO TO 200
0026      IF (CHKOUT) GO TO 300
SEC00770
SEC00780
SEC00790
SEC00800
SEC00810
SEC00820
SEC00830
SEC00840
SEC00850
SEC00860
SEC00870
SEC00880
SEC00890
SEC00900
SEC00910
SEC00920
SEC00930
SEC00940
SEC00950
SEC00960
SEC00970
SEC00980
SEC00990
SEC01000
SEC01010
SEC01020
SEC01030
SEC01040
SEC01050
SEC01060
SEC01070
SEC01080
SEC01090
SEC01100
SEC01110
SEC01120
SEC01130
SEC01140
SEC01150
SEC01160
SEC01170
SEC01180
SEC01190
SEC01200
SEC01210
SEC01220
SEC01230
SEC01240
SEC01250
SEC01260
SEC01270
SEC01280
SEC01290
SEC01300
SEC01310
SEC01320
SEC01330
SEC01340
SEC01350
SEC01360
SEC01370
SEC01380
SEC01390
SEC01400
SEC01410
SEC01420
SEC01430
SEC01440
SEC01450
SEC01460
SEC01470
SEC01480
SEC01490
SEC01500
SEC01510
SEC01520

C READ STATISTICS TO DISK FROM INTERMEDIATE TAPE
0027      READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,I,I,I,SERIAL,MOOFLG
0028      IF (MOOFLG.NE.0) GO TO 105
0029      READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,NOCLS4,NCFET3,NOFLD,NOPCOL,
1      (FETVC3(I),I=1,NCFET3),(CSEL3(FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
2      (FROCAL(1,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NCFET3),(FROCAL(2,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
3      ((PCLNAM(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPCOL),((PCLPTR(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPCOL),
4      (PCLSTK(I),I=1,NOCLS4),(CLSDAT(I),I=3,5),CLSDAT(1),CLSDAT(2)
GO TO 110
0030      105 READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,NOCLS4,NCFET3,NOFLD,NOPCOL,
0031      (FETVC3(I),I=1,NCFET3),(CSEL3(FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
2      (FROCAL(1,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NCFET3),(FROCAL(2,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
3      ((PCLNAM(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPCOL),((PCLPTR(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPCOL),
4      (PCLSTK(I),I=1,NOCLS4),(WORK(I),I=1,NOPCOL),(CLSDAT(I),I=3,5),
5      CLSDAT(1),CLSDAT(2)
0032      CELWTH = WORK(1)
0033      THRES = WORK(2)

C READY TO CCOPY FROM INPUT TAPE TO DISK
C
0034      110 REWIND SDATA
0035      READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,CARD1,CRDSEQ
0036      BINFLG = 0
0037      IF (CARD1(11).EQ.IONE) BINFLG = 1
0038      WRITE (SDATA,9110) CARD1,CRDSEQ
0039      9110 FORMAT(18A4,18)
0040      115 READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,CARD1,CRDSEQ
0041      WRITE (SDATA,9115) CARD1,CRDSEQ
0042      9115 FORMAT(18A4,18)
0043      IF (CARD1(1).NE. IEOS) GO TO 115
0044      GO TO 300

C CHECK STATS ON DISK
C
0045      200 CHKFLG = .FALSE.
0046      UNIT = CRDRDR
0047      IF (.NOT.CDFLAG) UNIT = SDATA
0048      IF (UNIT.EQ. CRDRDR.OR..NOT.CHKOUT) GO TO 210
0049      REWIND SDATA
0050      READ (SDATA,9200) I
0051      9200 FORMAT(20A4)
0052      IF (I.NE. IEOS) GO TO 210
0053      CHKFLG = .TRUE.

C STATS ON CARDS OR DISK
C
0054      210 CALL STAT(UNIT,NOCLS,NOFLD,NOFET,NUM,BINFLG)
C STATS ARE NOW ON DISK - TRANSFER TO CORE
C
0055      300 REWIND CLASSX
0056      IF (PHASE2.AND..NOT. PHASE1) AREAFC = 1
0057      IF (CARD1(1).NE. END) GO TO 310
0058      IF (PHASE1) CALL ERPRNT(254,'STOP')
0059      GO TO 350

C READ AREA CARDS
C
0060      310 IF (AREAFC.EQ. 1) GO TO 350
0061      CALL LAKEAC (INFO,CODE,READIN,0,0)
0062      IF (CODE.EQ. 4) GO TO 350
0063      IF (CODE.NE. 0) CALL ERPRNT(373,'%GGTO%',300)
0064      IF (CHKOUT) GO TO 310
0065      WRITE (CLASSX) INFO
0066      GO TO 310

C CONTINUE PROCESSING
C
0067      350 VARSIZ = NOFET*(NOFET+1)/2
0068      COVARI = 1
0069      AVARI = COVARI + (VARSIZ*NOCLS+1)/2

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FILE SECINT

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0070      CLSID1 = AVAR1 + (NOFET * NOCLS + 1)/2
0071      CATBAS = CLSID1 + NOCLS
0072      CORE = TOP - (CATBAS*8)
0073      IF (CORE .LE. 0) CALL ERPRNT(371,'STOP')
0074      CALL REDSTA(ARRAY(COVAR1),ARRAY(AVAR1),ARRAY(CLSID1),KEPPTS,
      1BINFLG,NOCNT,NOCLS,CSET,CSEL,FETVEC,VARSIZ,NOFET)

C      STATS ARE IN CCRE - CHECK CLASSES AND CHANNELS IF NEEDED
C      IF WE JUST GOT THEM OFF TAPE THEN THEY ARE OK

0075      IF (PHASE2.AND..NOT.PHASE1) GO TO 380
0076      NO = 0
0077      N = 0
0078      CALL CLSCHK(ARRAY(CLSID1),NOCLS,NCPOOL,POLPTR,POLSTK,POLNAM,POLMNI,
      1,STKPTR,NO)
0079      CALL FETCHK(MAXCHA,FETVEC,NOFET,NOFET3,FETVC3,CSEL3,CSEL)
0080      IF (NOFET3 .LE. 0) CALL ERPRNT(372,'STOP')
0081      N = POLPTR(2,NOPOOL) + POLPTR(1,NOPOOL) - 1
0082      DO 360 I=1,N
0083      360 NOFLD3 = NCFLD3 + NOCNT(POLSTK(I))

C      ALLOCATE STORAGE AND PRINT DATA
C      380 VARSZ3 = NOFET3*(NOFET3+1)/2
      COVAR3 = CCVAR1
      AVAR3 = COVAR3 + (VARSZ3+NCPOOL+1)/2
      SCRAR3 = AVAR3 + (NOFET3+NCPOOL + 1)/2
      DETAR3 = SCRAR3 + (NOPOOL+1)/2
      CONAR3 = DETAR3 + (NCPOOL+1)/2
      CATBS3 = CONAR3 + (NCPOOL+1)/2
      END = CATBS3 + (NOFET3*(NOFET3+2)+1)/2
      CORE = TOP - END*8
      IF (CORE .LT. 0) CALL ERPRNT(371,'STOP')
      IF (.NOT. PHASE1) CALL SECRC(ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3))

C      PRINT SUPERVISOR INFORMATION
C      WRITE(PRNTR,9350)
0095      9350 FORMAT(//,'SUPERVISED ECHO INFORMATION...:')
0096      WRITE(PRNTR,9351)SERIAL,NOPOOL,NOFET3,NOFLD
0097      9351 FORMAT(5X,'CLASSIFICATION STUDY.....',I9,
0098      1 /5X,'NO. OF PCOLS.....',I4,
      2 /5X,'NO. OF CHANNELS.....',I4,
      3 /5X,'NO. OF TRAINING FIELDS.....',I4)

C      REDUCE STATISTICS
C      CALL REDSAV(ARRAY(COVAR1),ARRAY(AVAR1),ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3),
      1 KEPPTS,NOPOOL,NOFET,VARSIZ,NOFET3,POLPTR,POLSTK,FETVEC,FETVC3,
      2 VARSZ3)

C      WRITE OUT INITIAL RECORDS
C      IF (CHKOUT) RETURN
0100      DO 390 I=1,NOPOOL
0101      390 WORK(I) = 0.0
0102      II = 3
0103      JJ = 0
0104      KK = 1
0105      I = INITAP
0106      J = INITFIL
0107      PREFIX(1) = 1
0108      PREFIX(2) = 0
0109      IF (PHASE2) I = ROTAPE
0110      IF (PHASE2) J = RQFILE
0111      WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,I,J,II,JJ,SERIAL,KK,(JJ,IJ=1,6)
0112      PREFIX(1) = 2
0113      IF (.NOT. PHASE2) WORK(1) = CELWTH
0114      IF (.NOT. PHASE2) WORK(2) = THRES
0115      WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,NOCLS,NOFET3,NOFLD,NOPOOL,
0116      1 FETVC3(I,I=1,NOFET3),(CSEL3(FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
      2 (FROCAL(1,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),(FROCAL(2,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
      3 ((POLNAM(I,J)),I=1,2),J=1,NOPOOL,((POLPTR(I,J)),I=1,2),J=1,NOPOOL,
      4 (POLSTK(I),I=1,NOCLS),(WORK(I),I=1,NCPOOL),DATE
C

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SEC0224C
SEC0225C
SEC0226C
SEC0227C
SEC0228C

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FILE SECINT

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0117      REWIND SDATA                      SEC02290
0118      PREFIX(1) = 3                      SEC02300
0119      400 READ(SCATA,9390,END=9100) CARD  SEC02310
0120      9390 FORMAT(20A4)                  SEC02320
0121      WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,CARD         SEC02330
0122      IF (CARD(1) .EQ. IEOS) GO TO 410    SEC02340
0123      GO TO 400                          SEC02350
C      PRINT STATS, CALC INVERSE COVAR MTX,SCAPRD, VECTOR PRD, DET SEC02360
C      410 CALL SECPRT(ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3),ARRAY(SCRAR3),ARRAY(DETAR3) SEC02370
C      1,ARRAY(CONAR3),ARRAY(DATBS3))      SEC02380
0124      420 IF (.NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 458    SEC02390
0125      *****                          SEC02400
C      PHASE1 ONLY                        SEC02410
C      *****                          SEC02420
0126      REWIND CLASSX                      SEC02430
0127      PREFIX(2) = 0                      SEC02440
C      ENTER LOOP TO READ AND CLASSIFY THE REGIONS. SEC02450
C      425 READ (CLASSX, END = 530) INFO    SEC02460
0128      426 PREFIX(2) = PREFIX(2)+1        SEC02470
0129      GET RUN NUMBER                      SEC02480
C      IF (CURRUN.EQ.INFO(1)) GO TO 460     SEC02490
0130      CALL GETRUN(INFO(1),DATE,IO,ERROR,RUNTAB,IMARK) SEC02500
0131      IF (ERROR.GT.0) CALL RUNERR(ERROR,INFO(1)) SEC02510
0132      430 DO 440 I = 1,NOFET3            SEC02520
0133      IF (FETVC3(I) .LE. ID(5)) GO TO 440 SEC02530
0134      WRITE (PRNTR,9430) FETVC3(I)        SEC02540
0135      WRITE (TYPEWR,9430) FETVC3(I)        SEC02550
0136      9430 FORMAT (10X,' CHANNEL ',I3)    SEC02560
0137      CALL ERPRNT (170,'STOP')            SEC02570
0138      440 CONTINUE                       SEC02580
0139      SET UP CALIBRATION SET VECTOR.      SEC02590
C      DO 450 J = 1,30                     SEC02600
0140      DO 450 I = 1,3                      SEC02610
0141      450 IF (CSET3(I,J) .EQ. -50000.) CSET3(I,J) = FRQCAL(I+2,J) SEC02620
0142      CHECK FOR NEW CALIBRATION          SEC02630
C      FLAG = 0                            SEC02640
0143      DO 455 I = 1,NOFET3                SEC02650
0144      DO 455 J = 1,3                      SEC02660
0145      DO 455 K = 1,3                      SEC02670
0146      455 IF (ABS(CSET3(I,FETVC3(I)) - CSET3(J,FETVC3(I))) .GT. 1.02) FLAG = 1 SEC02680
0147      IF (FLAG.EQ.1) WRITE (TYPEWR,9455)  SEC02690
0148      IF (FLAG.EQ.1) WRITE (PRNTR,9455)    SEC02700
0149      9455 FORMAT (' 0214 CALIBRATION VALUES USED FOR CLASSIFICATION ARE NOT SEC02710
0150      SAME AS THOSE USED IN THE STATISTICS') SEC02720
0151      GO TO 460                          SEC02730
C      *****                          SEC02740
C      PHASE 2 ONLY - CHECK ALL SUCESSIVE AREAS ON TAPE SEC02750
C      *****                          SEC02760
0151      458 READ(INPUT) PREFIX,PTS,LINES,INFO,IO,CSET3 SEC02770
0152      IF (PTS .EQ. 0) GO TO 426          SEC02780
C      COMPUTE FIELD SIZE AND SET UP STORAGE ALLOCATION. SEC02790
C      460 LSAMNO = ID(6) - 6              SEC02800
0153      IF (INFO(8) .LE. LSAMNO) GO TO 470  SEC02810
0154      WRITE (TYPEWR,9460) INFO(8), LSAMNO SEC02820
0155      9460 FORMAT (' 0212 LAST SAMPLE NUMBER (' ,I4,') EXCEEDS LAST SAMPLE ON SEC02830
0156      1 TAPE. LAST SAMPLE NUMBER RESET TO ',I5,') SEC02840
0157      WRITE (PRNTR,9460) INFO(8), LSAMNO SEC02850
0158      - INFO(8) = LSAMNO                  SEC02860
C      *****                          SEC02870
C      *****                          SEC02880
C      *****                          SEC02890
C      *****                          SEC02900
C      *****                          SEC02910
C      *****                          SEC02920
C      *****                          SEC02930
C      *****                          SEC02940
C      *****                          SEC02950
C      *****                          SEC02960
C      *****                          SEC02970
C      *****                          SEC02980
C      *****                          SEC02990
C      *****                          SEC03000
C      *****                          SEC03010
C      *****                          SEC03020
C      *****                          SEC03030
C      *****                          SEC03040

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FILE SECINT

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C SET UP JPTS AS NO OF CELLS HORIZONTALLY,PTS AS NUMBER OF TRUNCATED PTS
C 470 JPTS = (INFO(8)-INFO(7)+INFO(9))/(INFO(9)*CELWTH)
PTS = JPTS * CELWTH
C RESET INFO (8) TO CORRESPOND TO TRUNCATION
INFO(8) = INFO(7) + (PTS-1)*INFO(9)
INFO(5) = INFO(4) + J*(INFO(5)-INFO(4)+INFO(6))/J - INFO(6)
NSR = PTS*6
CELSIZ = CELWTH*CELWTH
C NVR IS NUM OF SAMPLES IN ROATA TO SKIP TO GET NEXT CHAN OF DATA
FOR THIS POINT
NVR = NSR*NOFET3
NWORD = MAXOINPOOL,(CELSIZ+1)/2
NWORD2 = NWORD*2
C ALLOCATE ARRAYS USED IN ACTUAL CELL SPLITTING BY ECHO3
C ARRAYS ARE -----
C BDATA FOR READING IN DATA
C PIXCLS FOR CLASS OF GIVEN PIXEL FROM NON-HOMOGEN
C CELL
C CELIKE FOR STORING LIKELIHOOD CODE FOR EACH CELL
C ROATA FOR READING IN DATA
C PIXCOR FOR CORRELATION (DATA VALUE PRODUCTS) OF PIX
C PIXVAL FOR ACTUAL PIXEL DATA VALUES
C CELCOR FOR CELL CORRELATION MATRIX VALUES
C CELSUM FOR SUM OF ALL DATA VALUES IN CELL
C CELCLS FOR CLASS NO OF CELL
C DATBS3 FOR REST OF STUFF
C *****
C CELSUM = DATBS3
VARSZ3 = NOFET3*(NOFET3+1)/2
IF (.NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 480
BDATA = DATBS3
ROATA = BDATA + (NOFET3*(ID(6) + 1)/8
PIXCOR = ROATA + (NVR*CELWTH+1)/2
PIXVAL = PIXCOR + (VARSZ3*CELSIZ+1)/2
CELCOR = PIXVAL + (NOFET3*CELSIZ+1)/2
CELSUM = CELCOR + (VARSZ3+1)/2
480 CELCLS = CELSUM + (NOFET3+1)/2
CELIKE = CELCLS + (JPTS+1)/4
PIXCLS = CELIKE + (NWORD*JPTS+1)/2
DATBS3 = PIXCLS + (PTS+1)/4
C PHASE 2 ALLOCATION
IF (.NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 490
STACK = DATBS3
CLOSED = STACK + (JPTS+1)/2
OPEN = CLOSED + (JPTS + 3)/4
FLOSI2 = OPEN + (JPTS+3)/4
FLOLS2 = FLOSI2 + (JPTS+1)/2
FLOLS1 = FLOLS2 + (JPTS+1)/2
DATBS3 = FLOLS1 + (JPTS + NCPPOOL+1)/2
C 490 IF (DATBS3 .GT. TOP) CALL ERPRNT(139,'STOP')
BUFRZ2 = 5000/(JPTS*2*CELSIZ)
IF (BUFRZ2 .LE. 1) CALL ERPRNT(139,'STOP')
C PRINT OUT PROCESSING PARAMETERS
WRITE(PNTR,9500) CELWTH,NOFET3,NCPPOOL,THRES, CSELEC, BUFRZ2
9500 FORMAT(1000,'PROCESSING PARAMETERS'//
1 * CELL WIDTH = 13//
2 * NUMBER OF CHANNELS = 13//
3 * NUMBER OF POOLED CLASSES = 13//
4 * ANNEKATION THRESHOLD = 13//

```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

SECINT-14

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      4 ' CELL SELECTION THRESHOLD = ' ,IP E12.4//
      5 ' NUMBER OF CELL LINES IN BUFFER = ' ,I7)
C
C PRINT RUN HEADER
0196      CALL GETIME(TIME)
0197      WRITE(PRNTR,HEAD)
0198      CALL HEADER(INFO13,FETVC3,CSEL3,CSET3,ID,FRCAL)
C*****
C WRITE RECORD TYPE 5.
C*****
0199      520 LINES = (INFO(5)-INFO(4))/INFO(6) + 1
C
C CORRECT AREA INFO PUT ON INTERMEDIATE TAPE TO REFLECT CELL LINES
C
0200      527 PREFIX(1) = 5
0201      WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,PTS,LINES,INFO,ID,CSET3
0202      PREFIX(1) = 6
C
C PRINT HEADER.
0203      WRITE(PRNTR,9520) (INFO(I),I=4,9)
0204      9520 FORMAT('OAREA PROCESSED...LINES ',I6,'-',I5,' (BY ',I2,')'/
& T21,'COLUMNS ',I4,'-',I5,' (BY ',I2,')'/)
C*****
C CLASSIFY THE REGION.
C*****
0205      CALL SECHO1(ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3),ARRAY(SCRAR3),
& ARRAY(DETAR3),ARRAY(CONAR3),
& ARRAY(BDATA), ARRAY(RDATA), ARRAY(PIXCOR), ARRAY(PIXVAL),
& ARRAY(CELCOR), ARRAY(CELSUM), ARRAY(CELKE), ARRAY(CELCLS),
& ARRAY(PIXCLS), ARRAY(STACK), ARRAY(OPEN), ARRAY(CLOSED),
& ARRAY(FLODCL), ARRAY(FLOCLS), ARRAY(FLOLIK), ARRAY(PRTBUF),
& BUFFER(1))
0206      IF (.NOT.PHASE1.AND.PHASE2) GO TO 458
0207      GO TO 425
C
C END OF FILE RECORD
C
0208      530 PTS = 0
0209      PREFIX(1) = 8
0210      PREFIX(2) = 0
0211      WRITE (OUTPUT,ERR= 536) PREFIX, PTS, LINES, INFO, ID, CSET3
0212      WRITE (PRNTR,9535)
0213      9535 FORMAT('OECF RECORD WRITTEN.')
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SEC04560
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FILE SECINT

0231	CALL TOPBF (OUTPUT)	SEC04570
0232	8900 RETURN	SEC04580
0233	9000 WRITE (TYPEWR,99000)	SEC04590
0234	WRITE (PRNTR,99000)	SEC04600
0235	99000 FORMAT(' E*** END OF RECORD READING INTERMEDIATE TAPE -')	SEC04610
0236	GO TO 9900	SEC04620
0237	9100 WRITE (TYPEWR,99100)	SEC04630
0238	WRITE (PRNTR,99100)	SEC04640
0239	99100 FORMAT(' E*** UNEXPECTED END OF FILE READING STATS FROM DISK -')	SEC04650
0240	9900 WRITE (TYPEWR,99900)	SEC04660
0241	WRITE (PRNTR,99900)	SEC04670
0242	99900 FORMAT(' FUNCTION TERMINATED (SUPINT)')	SEC04680
0243	CALL RTMAIN	SEC04690
0244	END	SEC04700

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: MTAPE Function Name: ECHO
FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT

Purpose: Mounts and positions results or intermediate tapes

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/8/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

MTAPE mounts and positions the results or intermediate tape
(or a tape to be used as output for copying results files).

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

MTAPE

CALL MTAPE (RQTAPE, RQFILE, MODE)

Input Arguments:

RQTAPE	I*4 Tape number of requested tape. A tape number of 0 is a request for a scratch tape.
RQFILE	I*4 File number of requested file. If RQFILE is = 0, then the tape will be initialized by writing a record type 1 on the results tape with file-type = 0.
MODE	I*4 Flag indicating usage of MMTAPE. MODE = -1 indicates MMTAPE has been called to mount and position a tape to be used for copying results files onto. Mode = 0 indicates that a results tape is being mounted for reading a results file. In this case, the tape is mounted ring out. Also, if MODE = 0, RQFILE = 0 is invalid and will cause an error when an attempt is made to write on the tape. MODE = 1 indicates a tape is being mounted for writing a new results file (or continuing a suspended classification). MODE = 2 indicates a tape is to be used as an intermediate tape for reading an intermediate results file. The difference

between MODE = -1 and MODE = +1 is the DSRN used for the tape. For MODE = -1 and -2 DSRN is CPYOUT and for MODE = +1, DSRN is MAPTAP. (DSRN is MAPTAP for MODE = 0).

Output Arguments:

RQTAPE	I*4 When MODE = 0, set to -1 if requested tape file was full and user decided to use disk for results. Otherwise, remains unchanged.
RQFILE	I*4 When MODE = 1, set to -1 if requested tape file was full and user decided to use disk for results. Otherwise, sends back current file position of tape.

MTAPE checks the validity of the tape by reading the record type 1 from the tape and verifying the tape and file number as well as checking for the correct type of file. Any attempt to overwrite an existing file causes MTAPE to ask the user (via the typewriter) if he wishes to overwrite the file, respecify a new results card, or terminate the function. Note, however, that if a request has been made to initialize a tape, no checking is performed on previous contents.

2. Internal Description

See output description.

3. Input Description

The record type 1 of the results tape is read for each

file up to and including the file needed. That is, if file 4 is requested the record type 1 is read from files 1-4.

4. Output Description

The following information messages are issued under the circumstances listed. The term filetype means the file-type code from record type 1 of a results file (the program uses variable CHECK for this number).

I0041 is typed when a tape has been mounted and before MTAPE positions it. This message is not typed when the tape is being initialized or when the correct type number was already mounted.

I0043 is typed when MODE = +1 and file type of the requested file = 0.

I0044 is typed when MODE = +1 and filetype of the requested file = 1 and the restart flag from GLOCOM (RESTR) is not = 1.

I0045 is typed when the tape is correctly positioned. This is not typed when initializing a tape.

After I0043 and I0044, the user is asked whether he wishes to overwrite the file, respecify a new results card with a new tape and/or file or disk option, or terminate the function.

I0100 is typed to allow entry of the new results card. This occurs when the user requests to respecify the results card.

I0101 is typed to confirm usage of disk for results and occurs whenever disk is specified on the results card.

The following error messages are typed under the conditions listed.

E361 is written when the tape is being filed forward and a file is encountered with filetype other than zero before the requested file is reached and MODE = 0.

E362 is written when the circumstances for E361 occurs and MODE = 1. It is also written when MODE = 1 and the filetype of the file requested is = -1.

E363 is written if the RESTRT flag is = 1 and the filetype of the requested file is not = 1.

E364 is written when MODE = 1 and the filetype of the file requested = 1.

E365 is written when an EOF is read on the results file.
This should never occur with valid results files.

For message texts refer to the User's Manual.

5. Supplemental Information

This section deals with the handling of tapes by MMTAPE.

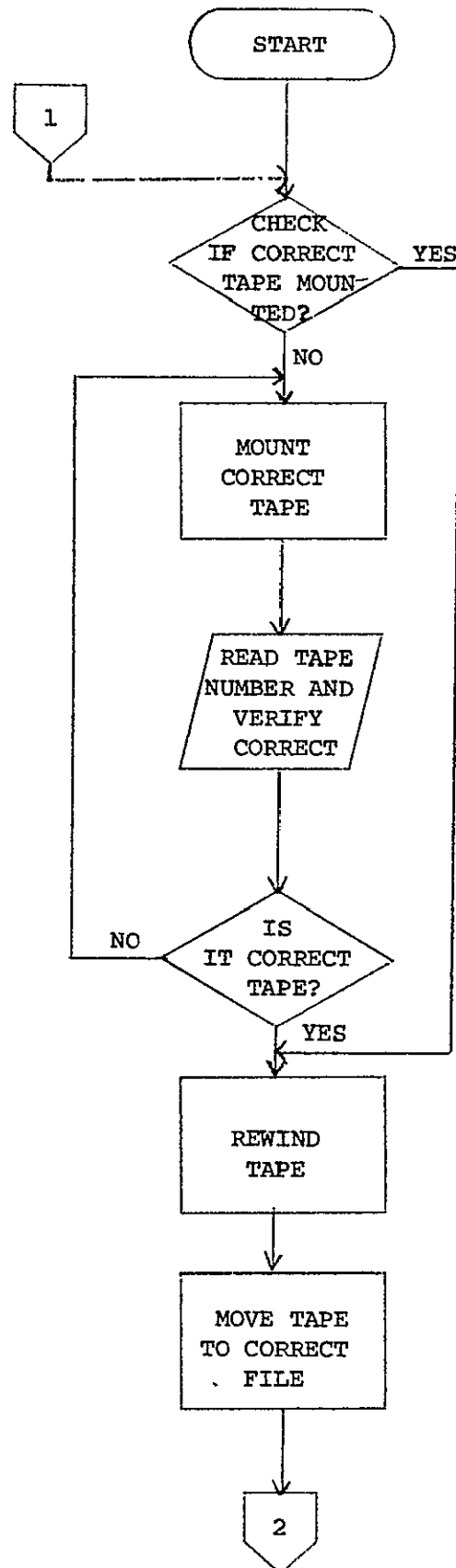
Input:

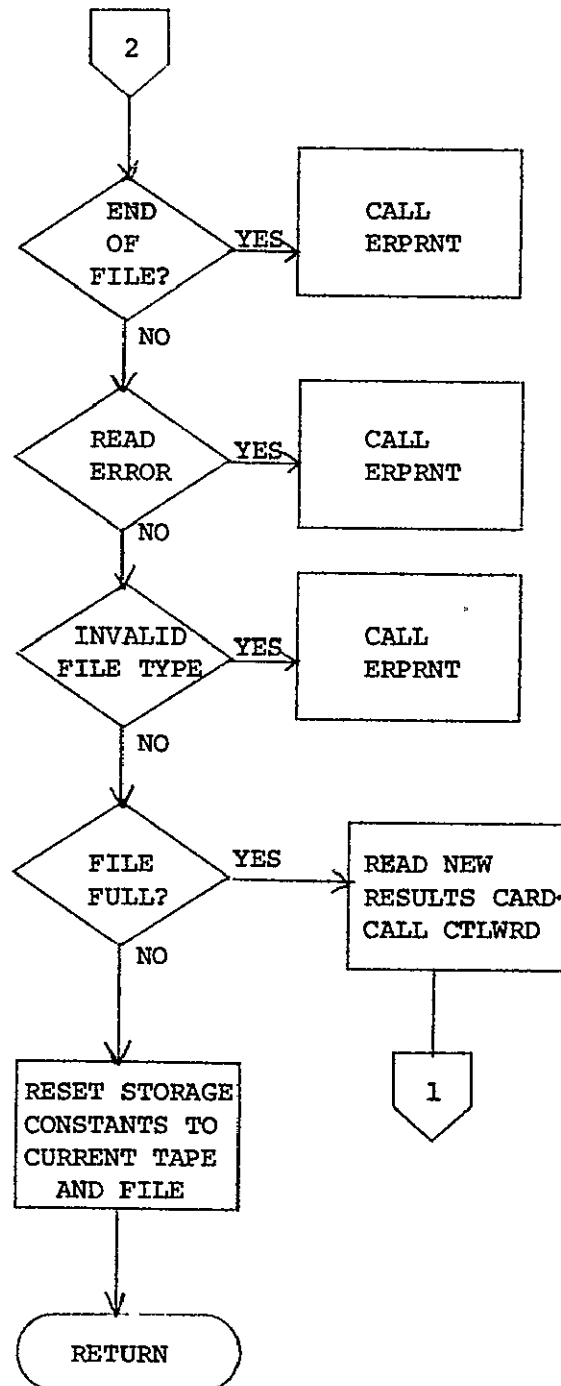
If a tape is mounted on the device and it is the incorrect tape number (as noted from the appropriate status words in GLOCOM), TOPRU is called to unload the tape before the correct tape is mounted. If the correct tape is mounted, MTAPE will check for the ring in if MODE = +1. If the ring is not in, the tape is unloaded and MOUNT is called to mount the tape with the ring in. If the correct tape is mounted, MTAPE assumes that the file number (as recorded in GLOCOM) is correct and moves the tape backwards or forwards to find the requested file.

Output:

The tape is mounted with ring in for MODE = +1 and with ring out for MODE = 0 and -2.

The tape is left positioned at the beginning of the requested file. When the tape is initialized a TOPRW is used to do this.





MTAPE-9

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0001          SUBROUTINE MTAPE (IRQTAPE,ROFILE,MCDE)
0002          IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003          COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
0004          1 CLUSTX, CCMPTU, CPMOUT, CPRODR, CROUSE, DATOEI, DATEI,
0005          2 DUPLTP, DURUNR, ERMGRS, ERMGRS, ERMGRS, ERMGRS, ERMGRS,
0006          3 FILESV, FLOBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
0007          4 IMARK, KEYRD, MATAPT, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
0008          5 PACS12, PMSR, POINT, PRESUM, PMIR, READIN,
0009          6 RESTAT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10),
0010          7 SDATA, SEPAR, SEPTA, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
0011          8 TPSTAT(10), TFILED, TYPEM,
0012          9 TOP, ARRAY(12500)
0013          REAL * 8 ARRAY
0014          REAL * 4 FPROCAL(5,30)
0015          INTEGER * 4 DATEI(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
0016          INTEGER * 2 BLANKZ
0017          LOGICAL * 1 CHKOUT,
0018          1 LOGICAL * 1 CLASSR,
0019          2 EQUIVALENCE (DATASV,ID(1)), (ICURRUN,ID(13)), (FPROCAL(1),ID(5)),
0020          3 (TIME(1),HEAD(5)), (DATE(1),HEAD(2)), (HED2(1),HEAD(3)),
0021          4 (TIME(1),HEAD(5)), (ICOMEN(1),HEAD(72)),
0022          5 (SEPAR,TPSTAT(1)),
0023          6 (ID(1),TPSTAT(12)),
0024          7 (ID(1),TPSTAT(13)), (DASAT,TPSTAT(4)),
0025          8 (COPSER,TPSTAT(5)), (TRAOL,TPSTAT(6)),
0026          9 (BLANK,BLANKZ,BLANK1)
0027          INTEGER * 4 PREFIX(2), RESCOD(3), CLACOD(4)
0028          DATA PREFIX/0,1/, RESCOD/RESU/, RESCOD/CVER/, RESPD/, TERM/,
0029          1 CLACOD/TAPE/, FILE/, INIT/, DISK/
0030          *****
0031          *****
0032          *****
0033          *****
0034          *****
0035          *****
0036          *****
0037          *****
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0001      UN (MODE = MAPTAP -1) GO TO 108
0008      IF (MODE = EQ) GO TO 108
0019      FILNO = FILSEV
0020      IF CORRECT TAP IS MOUNTED GO TO POSITIONING
0021      IF (MAPSAV EQ ROTAPE) GO TO 130
0022      105 IF (MAPSAV NE -1) CALL TCRPRUN(MAPTAP)
0023      GO TO 110
0024      108 UNIT = COPYOUT
0025      FILNO = COPYFIL
0026      IF (MODE = NE -1) CALL TCRPRU(COPYOUT)
0027      110 IF (MODE = EQ -1) CALL MOUNT (ROTAPE,MAPTAP,'R1')
0028      IF (MODE = EQ -0) CALL MOUNT (ROTAPE,MAPTAP,'RO')
0029      IF (MODE = EQ -1) CALL MOUNT (ROTAPE,COPYOUT,'R1')
0030      IF (MODE = EQ -2) CALL MOUNT (ROTAPE,COPYOUT,'RO')
0031      IF CALLED FROM COPYRESULTS, THE UNIT IS COPYOUT
0032      FILNO = 1
0033      ROFILE OF 0 MEANS THE CALL IS TO INITIALIZE THE TAPE
0034      IF (ROFILE .NE. 0) GO TO 120
0035      I1 = 3
0036      I2 = 5
0037      WRITE (UNIT) PREFIX, ROTAPE, I1, I3, (ROFILE,)=1,9)
0038      CALL TCRPRUN(UNIT)
0039      GO TO 190
0040      120 WRITE (I1PREFIX,9120) ROTAPE, ROFILE
0041      9120 FORMAT (I04, POSITIONING RESULTS TAPE',I5,' TO FILE',
0042      I4, '(MTAPE)')
0043      CALL TCRPRUN(UNIT)
0044      READ FIRST RECORD AND SEE IF CORRECT TAP IS MOUNTED
0045      READ (UNIT,ERR=530,END = 5001 PREFIX, TNO, IFO, X, CHECK
0046      CALL TCRPRU(UNIT)
0047      IF (TNO EQ ROTAPE) GO TO 130
0048      CALL CPFILE (I5,'M CP WRONG TAPE',ERROR)
0049      CALL TCRPRU(UNIT)
0050      GO TO 110
0051      POSITION RESULTS TAPE TO CORRECT FILE
0052      130 IF (ROFILE .GT. 1) GO TO 140
0053      IF NEED RINGING, MAKE SURE IT IS. (TAPE MAY HAVE MOUNTED
0054      PREVIOUS RING RESULTS WHICH HAD RING OUT)
0055      IF (MODE = EQ -0) CALL MODE EQ -2) GO TO 135
0056      CALL RINGING UNIT
0057      IF (I1 EQ 0) GO TO 135
0058      CALL TCRPRU(UNIT)
0059      GO TO 110
0060      135 FILNO = TCRPRU(UNIT)
0061      GO TO 200
0062      J = ROFILE - FILNC
0063      J IS THE NUMBER OF FILES THE TAPE MUST BE MOVED
0064      IF (J) 150, 200, 170
0065      150 J = -J
0066      THE DO 160 LOOP BACKS THE TAPE UP TO THE CORRECT FILE
0067      DO 160 I = 1, J
0068      FILNO = FILNO + 1
0069      CALL TCRPRU(UNIT)
0070      GO TO 200
0071      THE DO 180 LOOP FORWARD FILES THE TAPE AND CHECKS
0072      TO BE SURE THAT FILES ARE REALLY THERE TO SPACE OVER
0073      DO 180 I = 1, J

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          MTAPE C          DATE = 77129          15025011          PAGE 0003
FILE MTAPE
0063      READ (UNIT,ERR=530,END=500) PREFIX, FND, TFO, K, CHECK          PMT01530
0064      IF (ICHECK .NE. 0) GO TO 210          PMT01540
0065      FILNO = FILNO + 1          PMT01550
0066      180 CALL (CPFF(UVIT))          PMT01560
          IF (FILNO AND RQFILE ARE UNEQUAL, THE PROGRAM HAS GOODFED.          PMT01570
0067      200 IF (FILNO .NE. RQFILE) CALL ERPRNT (100,'STOP')          PMT01580
          NO$ READ THE FIRST RECORD OF THE FILF AND CHECK VALIDITY          PMT01590
0068      READ (UNIT,ERR=530,END=500) PRELIX, INO, TFO, K, CHECK          PMT01600
          CHECK FOR ERACK OF RESTART OPTION BUT NOT RESTART FILE          PMT01610
0069      IF (RESTAT .EQ. 1 .AND. CHECK .NE. 1) CALL ERPRNT (1363,'STOP')          PMT01620
0070      IF (MODE .NE. 0 .AND. MODE .NE. -2) GO TO 225          PMT01630
0071      IF (ICHECK .NE. -1) GO TO 220          PMT01640
0072      1 * FILNO = 1          PMT01650
          THE FOLLOWING CODE PROCESSES ERROR FOR INVALID FILE TYPE          PMT01660
0073      210 CALL ERPRNT (1361,'IABS(MODE),'GO')          PMT01670
0074      WRITE (PRINT,9210)          PMT01680
0075      WRITE (TYPEWR,9210)          PMT01690
0076      9210 IF (MODE .EQ. 1) GO TO 230          PMT01700
0077      CALL RTMAIN          PMT01710
          IF A RESTART FILE, AND RESTART NOT SPECIFIED, ENROR          PMT01720
0078      220 IF (ICHECK .EQ. 1) CALL ERPRNT (1364,'STOP')          PMT01730
0079      GO TO 300          PMT01740
0080      225 IF (ICHECK .EQ. -1 .AND. RESTAT .EQ. 0) GO TO 300          PMT01750
0081      IF (ICHECK .EQ. 1) GO TO 300          PMT01760
0082          ERROR OF RESTARTING AND NO RESTART FILE          PMT01770
          CALL ERPRNT (1260,'STOP')          PMT01780
0083      230 IF (ICHECK .NE. 0) GO TO 233          PMT01790
0084      WRITE (TYPEWR,9230)          PMT01800
0085      WRITE (PRINT,9230)          PMT01810
0086      9230 FORMAT (' 10043 FILE HAS RESULTS IN IT - DO YOU WISH TO          PMT01820
0087      1 * OVERWRITE THE FILE, RESPECIFY THE ENTIRE RESULTS CARD,          PMT01830
          2 * OR TERMINATE THE JOB (OVERWRITE, RESPECIFY, TERMINATE)          PMT01840
          3 * (MTAPE)')          PMT01850
0088      233 IF (ICHECK .NE. 1) GO TO 235          PMT01860
0089      WRITE (TYPEWR,9235)          PMT01870
0090      WRITE (PRINT,9235)          PMT01880
0091      9235 FORMAT (' 10043 FILE IS A RESTART FILE - DO YOU WISH TO          PMT01890
          2 * OVERWRITE THE FILE, RESPECIFY THE ENTIRE RESULTS CARD,          PMT01900
          3 * OR TERMINATE THE JOB (OVERWRITE, RESPECIFY, TERMINATE)          PMT01910
          4 * (MTAPE)')          PMT01920
0092      235 COL = 3          PMT01930
0093      ERRCOR = 3          PMT01940
0094      CALL CLWRC (ICARD, COL, RESCOR, 3, CODE, KEYBD, ERRCOR)          PMT01950
0095      IF (ERRCOR .EQ. 4) CALL RTMAIN          PMT01960
0096      GO TO 150240, 2441, CODE          PMT01970
0097      240 WRITE (TYPEWR,9250)          PMT01980
0098      WRITE (KEYBD,9250)          PMT01990
0099      9250 FORMAT (' 10100 ENTER RESULTS CARD (MTAPE)')          PMT02000
0100      COL = C          PMT02010
0101      ERRCOR = 3          PMT02020
0102      CALL CLWRC (ICARD, COL, RESULT, 1, CODE, KEYBD, ERRCOR)          PMT02030
0103      IF (ERRCOR .EQ. 4) CALL RTMAIN          PMT02040
0104      243 IF (COL .EQ. 0) GO TO 100          PMT02050
0105      CALL CLPRM (ICARD, COL, CLACOD, 4, CODE, 245)          PMT02060
0106      GO TO (250,260,270,280),CODE          PMT02070
          TERMINATE OPTION          PMT02080
0107      244 CALL RTMAIN          PMT02090
          RETYPE RESULTS CARD AFTER ERROR IN ENTRY          PMT02100
0108      245 ERRCOR = 1          PMT02110
          PMT02120
          PMT02130
          PMT02140
          PMT02150
          PMT02160
          PMT02170
          PMT02180
          PMT02190
          PMT02200
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          PMT02220
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          PMT02240
          PMT02250
          PMT02260
          PMT02270
          PMT02280

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          MTAPE C          DATE = 77129          15025011          PAGE 0004
FILE MTAPE
0109      GO TO 242          PMT02290
          C PROCESS PARAMETER ERRORS          PMT02300
          C          PMT02310
0110      248 WRITE (TYPEWR,9248) CARD          PMT02320
0111      9248 FORMAT ('5X,20A4')          PMT02330
0112      CALL ERPRNT (ERRNUM, 'GO')          PMT02340
0113      GO TO 242          PMT02350
          C DECODE TAPE SPECIFICATION          PMT02360
          C          PMT02370
0114      250 VEC$Z = 1          PMT02380
0115      CALL IVAL (ICARD, COL, ROTAPE, VEC$Z, 252)          PMT02390
0116      IF (VEC$Z .EQ. 0) GO TO 252          PMT02400
0117      GO TO 243          PMT02410
0118      252 ERRNUM = 348          PMT02420
0119      GO TO 248          PMT02430
          C FILL SPECIFICATION          PMT02440
          C          PMT02450
0120      260 VEC$Z = 1          PMT02460
0121      CALL IVAL (ICARD, COL, RQFILE, VEC$Z, 252)          PMT02470
0122      IF (VEC$Z .EQ. 0) GO TO 252          PMT02480
0123      GO TO 243          PMT02490
0124      265 ERRNUM = 347          PMT02500
0125      COL = C          PMT02510
0126      ERRCOR = 3          PMT02520
0127      GO TO 242          PMT02530
          C INITIALIZE SPECIFICATION          PMT02540
0128      270 INITG = 1          PMT02550
0129      GO TO 243          PMT02560
          C DISK SPECIFICATION -- WHEN DISK APPEARS ON CARD, IT OVERRIDES OTHER          PMT02570
          C PARAMETERS. CANNOT CHECK FOR WHEN BOTH SPECIFIED ON CARD SINCE          PMT02580
          C ROTAPE AND RQFILE ARE ALREADY USED (IN MOUNTED TAPE)          PMT02590
          C          PMT02600
0130      280 ROTAPE = 1          PMT02610
0131      RQFILE = 1          PMT02620
0132      WRITE (TYPEWR,9280)          PMT02630
0133      9280 FORMAT (' 10101 DISK WILL BE USED FOR RESULTS (MTAPE)')          PMT02640
0134      GO TO 100          PMT02650
0135      300 WRITE (TYPEWR,9300)          PMT02660
0136      9300 FORMAT (' 10043 RESULTS TAPE MOUNTED AND POSITIONED',          PMT02670
          1 * (MTAPE)')          PMT02680
0137      CALL (CPFF(UVIT))          PMT02690
0138      IF (MODE .EQ. -1) GO TO 400          PMT02700
0139      PAPS$V = RTAPE          PMT02710
0140      FILES$V = FILNO          PMT02720
0141      RETURN          PMT02730
0142      400 COPS$R = RTAPE          PMT02740
0143      COPS$F = FILNO          PMT02750
0144      RETURN          PMT02760
0145      500 CALL ERPRNT (1365,'STOP')          PMT02770
0146      510 REWIND KEYBD          PMT02780
0147      GO TO 280          PMT02790
0148      530 CALL ERPRNT (1261,'STOP')          PMT02800
0149      END          PMT02810
          PMT02820
          PMT02830
          PMT02840
          PMT02850
          PMT02860
          PMT02870

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LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECH01 Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Performs Supervised ECHO Processing on area.

System/Language: _____

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/11/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

This routine is called once for each area to be classified and performs all classification on each line of data and produces the output file.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageSECH01

CALL SECH01 (ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, DETCOV, CONST, BDATA,
 RDATA, PIXCOR, PIXVAL, CELCOR, CELSUM, CELIKE,
 CELCLS, PIXCLS, STACK, OPEN, CLOSED, FLDSIZ,
 FLDLIK, PRTBUF, BUFFER)

Input Arguments:

ICLSCV (VAR3Z3, NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1)/2) * number of classes, containing the upper half of the triangular covariance matrices for each of the classes used for classification.
VECPRD (NOFET3, NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned channels * classes containing the vector pro- duct of the classes for each channel from the inverse covariance matrix and the determinant of the covariance matrix.
SCAPRD (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" for the scalar product of the mean and covariance matrices for each class.
DETCOV (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" words for the determinant of the co- variance matrix for each class.
CONST (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" words containing the constant term used consisting of an expression with

	determinant and scalar product for each class.
BDATA ((NOFET3*ID(6))/2)	I*2 The array used for reading the byte information of data values from data tape.
RDATA (NVR, CELWTH)	R*4 The array dimensioned "(ID(6)-6) * cell width" words for reading actual data values from tape and calibrating them.
PIXCOR (VARSZ3 * CELSIZ)	R*4 The array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1)/2) by (cell width) ² words for storing the cross product terms of the data values of a cell (correlation term).
PIXVAL (NOFET3 * CELSIZ)	R*4 An array dimensioned "channels * (cell width) ² " for storing actual pixel data values for each channel for 1 cell.
CELCOR (VARSZ3)	R*4 An array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1))/2 words for saving the cross product of the pixel values.
CELSUM (NOFET3)	R*4 An array dimensioned "channels" words used to store the sum of data values for each pixel in the cell for a given channel number.
CELIKE (NWORD, JPTS)	R*4 An array dimensioned "NWORD by columns of cells" for storing the cell likelihoods or pixel values for each

cell in the line.

CELCLS (JPTS) I*2 An array dimensioned "column" of cells halfwords used to contain the most likely class number of all cells in a given row.

PIXCLS (NWORD, JPTS) I*2 The array dimensioned NWORD2 by "column" halfwords for storing the class number of each pixel in a given cell for singular cells (equivalent to CELIKE).

STACK (JPTS) I*2 A stack of field numbers for the cell in the given position for a row of cells.

OPEN (JPTS) L*1 An array of "column" bytes used as logical flags to store whether or not a particular column of cells has been opened as a field.

CLOSED (JPTS) L*1 An array of logical values for each column of cells to indicate whether the field for each column has been opened for annexation.

FLDSIZ (JPTS) I*4 The array of "column" halfwords to store the length of the current field.

FLDCLS (JPTS) I*2 The array of "column" halfwords to store the length of the current fields as the number of previously annexed rows in this column.

FLDLIK (NOPOOL, JPTS)	4 R*4 The array of likelihoods dimensioned columns of cells by classes words used to store the likelihood of each field for each class.
PRTBUF (JPTS)	I*2 The output print buffer dimensioned "columns of cells" halfwords.
BUFFER (BUFROZ * JPTS)	I*2 The buffer array used for annexation of neighboring rows of cells dimensioned BUFROZ * JPTS.

SECH01 performs processing of an area to be classified. If only an intermediate tape is to be produced, cell information is gathered and written to tape. Otherwise all information is used in annexation and classification, and the classification results are written to the output device. Any maps are also produced.

2. Internal Description

Initially, column headers are printed if any map is to be produced. All buffer pointers and cell arrays are initialized so that the arrays OPEN and CLOSE indicate that no annexation and classification has taken place. Then a loop is entered and executed once for each row of cells (two or more data lines). The routine FILBUF is called to gather statistics on one row of cells, either directly from processing the data tape, or from reading the intermediate tape. If no annexation is to be performed, the information is written to the output device and this loop is executed until this entire area is completed and a return

is executed. Otherwise, a series of calls to LIKRAT for a comparison of the likelihood of the cell being annexed to the cell above, left, and right is performed. The cell is annexed to the most likely cell if the comparison with the annexation threshold is successful. This is continued for all cells in the row. When finished, any fields formed from adjoining cells that are closed and no longer continued are classified and then any new fields are opened in that statistics from the initial cell are copied into the array storing field statistics. Then LIKRAT is called to classify closed areas. A print buffer is then filled with symbols for either the cell map or classification map and printed out. Statistics are handled for remaining open fields and the row is written to the output tape. This is continued until the area has been processed.

3. Input Description

Not applicable

4. Output Description

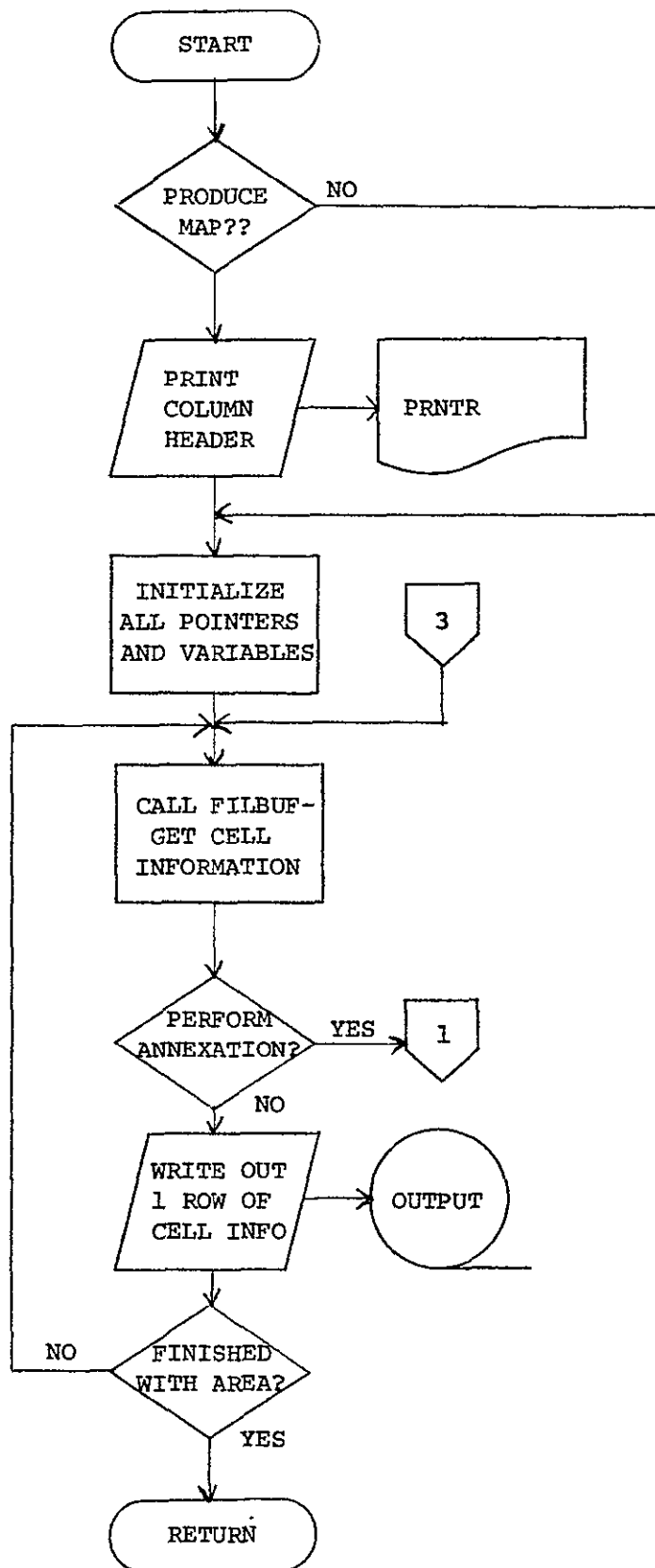
The unit PRNTR receives the map and column header produced if a map is to be printed.

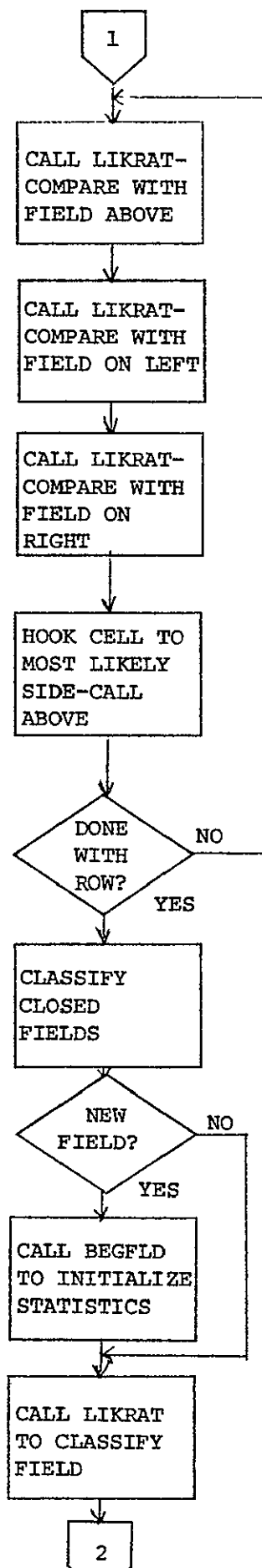
The unit OUTPUT is used as the output unit for either intermediate tape - cell information or classified cell lines. These lines follow the format of regular classification records.

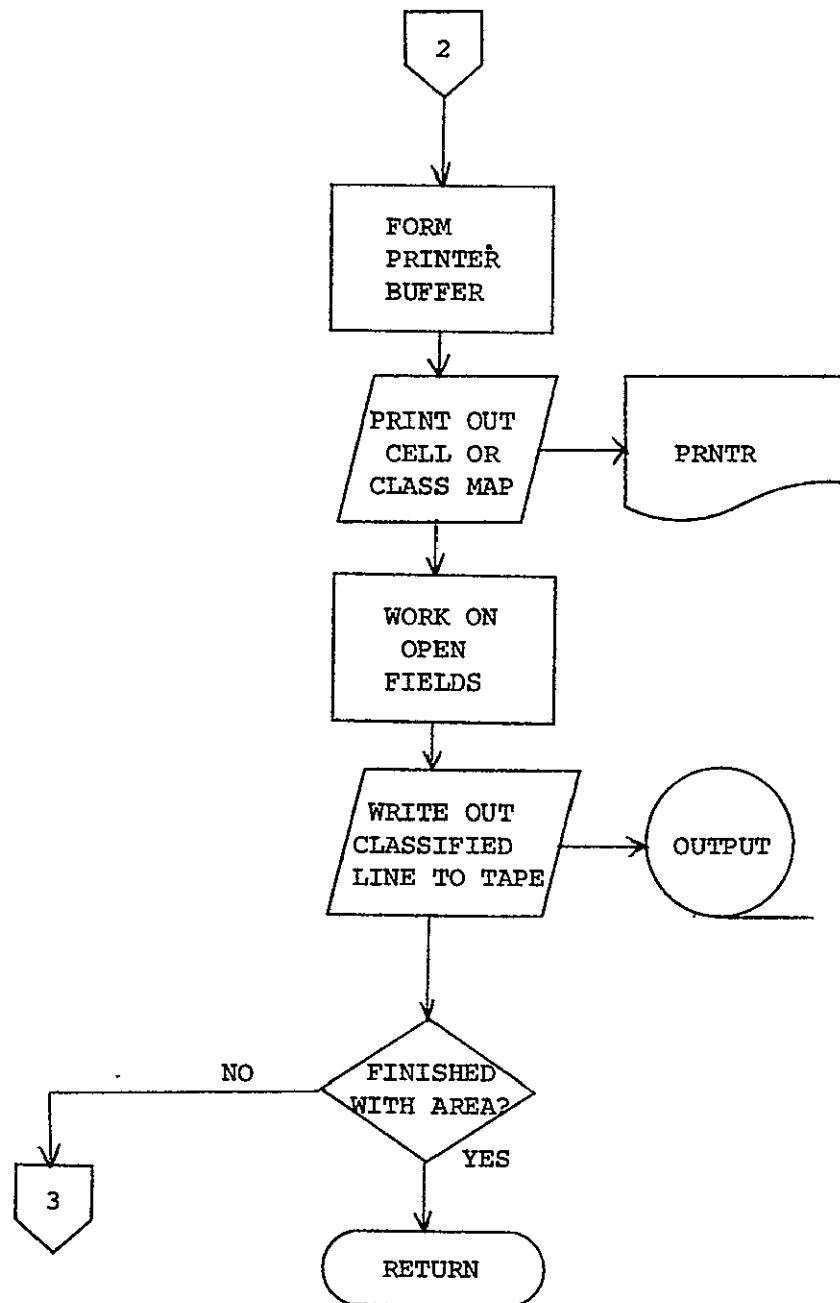
5. Supplemental Information

This program uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

6. FLOWCHART







FILE SECH01

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0001      SPECIAL VERSION TO IMPLEMENT EXTRA SCANNING LOGIC.
0001      SUBROUTINE SECH011C1(SCV,VECPDR,SCAPDR,DETCDV,CONST,
0001      1 BDATA,MDATA,PIXCON,PIXVAL,CELCDR,CELSON,
0001      2 CELATE,CELCLS,PIXCLS,STACK,OPEN,CLOSED,FLOSI2,FLOCLS,
0001      3 FLDL1,PRIPTR,IBUFFER,
0001      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003      COMMON /JGLCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
0003      1 CLUSTZ, CONPUT, COPYOT, CARDNO, CROSED, DATAPE,
0003      2 DURLP, DURLRUR, EORMSG, FSPH,
0003      3 FILESV, FLOBND, HDOATA, HEAD(16), ID(200), IMAGEX,
0003      4 IMAK, KEYVD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
0003      5 MAXCIS2, PRCM, POINT, PRESUM, PRS, READIN,
0003      6 RESTR, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),
0003      7 SDATA, SEPARA, SEPTX, ARE(10), TEMPAS(10),
0003      8 TPSTAT(16), TFLDX, TYPEVR,
0003      9 TOP, ARRAY(12500)
0004      REAL * 8 ARRAY
0005      REAL * 4, FPROG(15,301)
0005      INTEGER * 4 /CENET(16), DATE(5), HEO(116), HEDZ(116), TIME(5)
0006      INTEGER * 2 BLANKZ
0006      LOGICAL * 4 CHROSD
0006      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0006      EQUIVALENCE (DATASV,ID(1)), (ICURHIN,ID(3)), (IFRCAL(1),ID(5)),
0006      1 (HEO(1),HEO(2)), (DATE(1),HEDZ(2)), (HEDZ(1),HEAD(3)),
0006      2 (TIME(1),HEAD(5)), (CENET(1),HEAD(7)),
0006      3 (MAPSAV,TPSTAT(1)), (DURLP,TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT,TPSTAT(4)),
0006      4 (SECPR,TPSTAT(2)), (VARSZ,CSEL(30),CSEL(34)),
0006      5 (ICCPSR,TPSTAT(5)), (THAOUT,TPSTAT(6)),
0006      6 (BLANK,BLANKZ,BLANK1)
0006      COMMON /SECOM/ BUFRD, CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET(3,30),THRES,CSEL(2,
0006      1 CELWTH,INFO(7),INPUT,INTAP,INTFL,INTFL,PTS,LINES,NCLS,NDEF,
0006      2 NDEF(3),NOPD,NMGR,NMGRD, NVB, OUTPUT, POLNM(1,60),PREFIX(2),
0006      3 PIS,ROTAP,ROTAP2,VAR(2),CSEL(30),CSEL(34),
0006      4 FETVC(30),FETVC(31),POLPTR(2,60),POLSKI(60),
0006      5 COFLAG,CLSNAP,CSET(12),OJPAV,PHASE1,PHASE2,PCLNMI(60),
0006      6 PRSTAT,PRSTK(60)
0006      COMMON * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES, ANNI
0006      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
0006      LOGICAL * 1 COFLAG, CLSNAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
0006      1 PRSTAT
0006      DEFINE LOCAL VARIABLES
0006      REAL * 4 RCATINVR,CELWTH,KELKINMORD,JPTS,FOLDLX(NCPOL,JPTS),
0006      1 ICLSCV(VARSZ,NCPOL),VECPDR(NCPOL),RODCEL,CSCAPDRINCPOL,
0006      2 DETCDVINDPOL,DETCDVINDPOL2,HEO(1),HEDZ(1),CSEL(3),
0006      3 PIXVAL(1),PIXCON(1),AUXLK(60,4),SUPSRIGM,LEFT,SUPLUS,ANNI
0006      INTEGER * 4 FLDISI(JPTS)
0006      INTEGER * 2 CELCLS(JPTS),PIXCLSINMORD,JPTS,BEATA(1),STACK(JPTS),
0006      1 BUFRF(1),FLOCLS(JPTS),PATBUFR(1),BLOC(4),M2,CLASZ2
0006      2 JPTS2,SINGL,VERTI,HORI,PLUS,L2,BLANKZ,AUXCLS(4),HSM(1)
0006      LOGICAL * 1 OPEN(JPTS),CLOSED(JPTS),STOP
0006      EQUIVALENCE (FSTLIN,INFO(4)), (LSTLIN,INFO(5)), (LININT,INFO(6))
0006      DATA SINGL,VERTI,HORI,PLUS,L2,F01,'+',',','/','\','/
0006

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FILE SECK01

[illegible]

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FILE SECHO1
0072 ORDNUMS = 1 : (OLDROW-1)*ROWSIZ
0073 NROWMS = 1 : (NEWROW-1)*ROWSIZ
C *** END ROW OF DATA
0074 CALL FILBUF(FIELDSV,VECPND,SCAPND,LEICOV,CLNS1,RCDATA,RDATA,
0075 I,PTCOR,PTVAL,CELCOR,CELSUM,CELIKE,CECLS,PIXCLS,CURLIN)
0076 155 IF (NOT CBJMAP) GO TO 157
0077 IJJ = 1
0078 DO J = 1,JPTS,INTVL
0079 PRTBUF(IJJ) = BLANKS
0080 IF (CELCLS(IJJ) .NE. 0) GO TO 156
0081 156 IJJ = J
0082 L = CURLIN
0083 WRITE(PWTR,92901,IPRTBUF(IJJ),I=1,JPTS1)
0084 157 IF (PMASE2) GO TO 160
0085 WRITE(CUTPL1) PREFIX,CURLIN,CECLS,CELIKE
0086 CURLIN = CURLIN + CLCP
0087 IF (CURLIN .GE. INFOIS) RETURN
0088 GO TO 150
C *** INSERT IN BUFFER CLASS NUMBERS FOR EACH PIXEL OF SINGULAR CELL ***
0089 140 J = NROWMS
0090 DO 200 CELNUM=1,JPTS
0091 BUFFER(J) = 0
0092 IF (CELCLS(CELCNUM) .NE. 0) GO TO 200
0093 K = J
0094 DO 165 I=1,CELSIZ
0095 BUFFER(K) = PIXCLS(I,CELCNUM) + JPTS2
0096 K = K + 1
0097 200 J = J + CELSIZ
C *****
0098 99200 FORMAT(IX,2B14)
0099 IF (OLDROW.EQ. 0) GO TO 265
C *** COMPARE CELLS WITH FIELDS.
C *** COMPARE CURRENT ROW WITH PREVIOUS ROW.
0100 228 M = 1
0101 N = 1
0102 J3 = ORDNUMS
0103 J3 = NROWMS
C *****
0104 DO 240 CELNUM = 1,JPTS
0105 I2 = I3
0106 I2 = I3 + CELSIZ
0107 J2 = J3
0108 J2 = J3 + CELSIZ
0109 FLDUP = BUFFER(I2)
0110 IF (FLDUP .LE. JPTS) CLOSED(FLDUP) = .FALSE.
0111 IF (BUFFER(I2) .EQ. 0) GO TO 229
0112 M = N
0113 GO TO 240
0114 SUP = - 1E+70
0115 SRIGHT = - 1E+70
0116 SLEFT = - 1E+70
C *** TRY TO COMPARE CELL WITH FIELD ABOVE.
0117 IF (FLOSIZ(FLDUP) GE MAXSIZ .OR. FLDUP.GT. JPTS) GO TO 230
0118 SUP = SUPPLUS
C *** N .NE. M IFF CELL 'CELCNUM' HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPARED TO FIELD 'FLDUP'
C *****

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7 SECHO1C DATE = 77129 15021059 PAGE 0004

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FILE SECHO1
C *** IN WHICH CASE SETTING M=N IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.
0119 IF (N .EQ. M) CALL LIKRAT(SUP,CELIKE(I,CELCNUM),FLOLIK(I,FLDUP),
0120 AUXLIK(I,M),CECLS(CELCNUM),FLOCLS(FLDUP),AUXCLS(M))
C *** TRY TO COMPARE CELL WITH FIELD ON LEFT.
0121 FLOFLT = 0
0122 IF (CELCNUM .EQ. 1) GO TO 232
0123 FLOFLT = BUFFER(I3)
0124 IF (FLOFLT .LE. JPTS .AND. FLOFLT.GT. 0 .AND. FLOFLT.NE.FLDUP .AND.
C *** CALL LIKRAT(SLEFT,CELIKE(I,CELCNUM),FLOLIK(I,FLOFLT),AUXLIK(I,21),
C *** CELCLS(CELCNUM),FLOCLS(FLOFLT),AUXCLS(21))
C *** TRY TO COMPARE CELL WITH FIELD ON RIGHT.
0125 232 IF (CELCNUM .EQ. JPTS) GO TO 234
0126 FLORT = BUFFER(I3)
0127 IF (FLORT.GT. JPTS .OR. FLOSIZ(FLORT) GE MAXSIZ .OR.
C *** FLORT.EQ.FLDUP) GO TO 234
0128 IF (BUFFER(J3).NE. 0 .OR. FLORT.EQ.FLOFLT) GO TO 234
0129 N = 4
0130 CALL LIKRAT(SUPPLUS,CELIKE(I,CELCNUM),FLOLIK(I,FLORT),AUXLIK(I,N),
0131 CELCLS(CELCNUM),FLOCLS(FLORT),AUXCLS(N))
0132 IF (SUPPLUS .GE. ANNI) CALL LIKRAT(SRIGHT,CELIKE(I,CELCNUM),
C *** AUXLIK(I,N),AUXLIK(I,3),CECLS(CELCNUM),AUXCLS(3))
C *** FIND GREATEST LIKELIHOOD RATIO.
0133 234 IF (SUP.LT.SLEFT .OR. SUP.LT.SRIGHT) GO TO 236
0134 IF (SUP.LT. ANNI) GO TO 240
0135 OPEN(FLDUP) = .TRUE.
0136 FIELD = FLDUP
0137 K = M
0138 GO TO 239
C *** 236 IF (SLEFT .GE. SRIGHT) GO TO 238
0139 IF (SRIGHT.LT. ANNI) GO TO 240
0140 OPEN(FLORT) = .TRUE.
0141 FIELD = FLORT
0142 K = 3
0143 C *** ADD CELL TO FIELD.
0144 BUFFER(J3) = FLORT
0145 FLOSIZ(FLDUP) = FLOSIZ(FLORT) + CELSIZ
0146 GO TO 239
C *** 238 IF (SLEFT.LT. ANNI) GO TO 240
0147 FIELD = FLOFLT
0148 K = 2
0149 C *** ADD CURRENT CELL TO FIELD
0150 239 BUFFER(J2) = FIELD
0151 CALL ADD2(FLOLIK(I,FIELD),AUXLIK(I,K),FLOCLS(FIELD),AUXCLS(K),
0152 FLOSIZ(FIELD))
240 J1 = J2
C *****
C *** CLOSE FIELDS THAT ARE IN CLDRW BUT NOT IN MEWRW
C *****
0153 GO TO 200 FIELD=1,JPTS
0154 IF (CLOSED(FLDUP) .OR. OPEN(FLDUP)) GO TO 250
0155 NEXT = NEXT
0156 STACK(NEXT) = FIELD
C *** CLASSIFY CLOSED FIELDS
0157 CLASS2 = FLOCLS(FIELD) + JPTS2

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECH01G          DATE = 77129          15021059          PAGE 0005
FILE SECH01
0158      243 ROW = NEWRW = 1          ECH03050
0159      ASSIGN 250 TO RETURN          ECH03060
0160      GO TO 3000                    ECH03070
0161      250 CLOSED(FIELD) = .TRUE.   ECH03080
0162      260 OPEN(FIELD) = .FALSE.     ECH03090
C                                          ECH03100
C      BACKSCAN ACROSS ROW. BEGIN NEW FIELDS. ECH03110
C                                          ECH03120
0163      265 K = NROWBS + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ ECH03130
0164      I = JPTS                      ECH03140
0165      DO 280 M=1,JPTS                ECH03150
0166      L = K - CELSZ                ECH03160
0167      N = 1                          ECH03170
0168      I = I - 1                     ECH03180
0169      H = BUFFER(I)                  ECH03190
C                                          ECH03200
C      IF H GT. JPTS THIS CELL IS SINGULAR ECH03210
C                                          ECH03220
0170      IF(H GT. JPTS) GO TO 280     ECH03230
C                                          ECH03240
C      PLACE CLASS OF FIELD H INTO EACH PIXEL OF FIELD H ECH03250
C                                          ECH03260
0171      IF(H.NE. 0) GO TO 270        ECH03270
0172      H = STACK(NEXT)                ECH03280
0173      NEXT = NEXT + 1               ECH03290
0174      BUFFER(I) = H                 ECH03300
C                                          ECH03310
C      CALL BEGFLO TO INITIALIZE STATISTICS FOR NEW FIELD ECH03320
0175      270 CALL BEGFLO(CELS(I),FLOCLS(H),CELIK(I),N),FLOLIK(I),H),FLOLSIZ(H)) ECH03330
0176      IF(1.EC.D OR. BUFFER(I).NE.0) GO TO 280 ECH03340
C                                          ECH03350
C      ..... * * * * * MODIFIED..... * * * * * ECH03360
C                                          ECH03370
0177      CALL LIXRAT(RIGHT,CELIK(I),FLOLIK(I),H),AUXLIK,CECLS(I), ECH03380
C      FLOLSIZ(H),AUXCLS) ECH03390
0178      IF(1.EC.D) GO TO 280          ECH03400
0179      CALL ADD2(FLOLIK(I),H),AUXLIK,FLOCLS(H),AUXCLS,FLOLSIZ(H)) ECH03410
C                                          ECH03420
C      275 BUFFER(I) = H               ECH03430
0180      280 K = 1                     ECH03440
0181      IF(DLDRW.EQ. 0) GO TO 340     ECH03450
0182      9290 FORMAT(19,1X,11I1)      ECH03460
0183      340 CURLIN = CURLIN + CELCR   ECH03470
0184      IF(CURLIN GT. LSTLIN) GO TO 400 ECH03480
C                                          ECH03490
C      POINT TO NEXT ROW IN BUFFER     ECH03500
0186      OLDW = NEWRW                 ECH03510
0187      360 NEWRW = MOD(NEWRW,BUFROZ) + 1 ECH03520
0188      IF(NEWRW.NE. PTRRW) GO TO 150 ECH03530
C                                          ECH03540
C      CLASSIFY AND PRINT ONE ROW OF CELLS ECH03550
C                                          ECH03560
0189      K = 1 + (PTRRW-1)*ROWSIZ     ECH03570
0190      DO 365 M = K,ROWSIZ-CELSIZ   ECH03580
0191      DO 365 J = M,CELSIZ          ECH03590
0192      H = BUFFER(J)                 ECH03600
0193      IF(H GT. JPTS) GO TO 365     ECH03610
0194      CLASS2 = FLOCLS(H) + JPTS2   ECH03620
0195      DO 364 J=1,CELSIZ            ECH03630
0196      IF(BUFFER(J).NE. H) GO TO 364 ECH03640
0197      P = J + CELSZ                ECH03650
0198      GO 361 N = J+N                ECH03660
0199      361 BUFFER(I) = CLASS2        ECH03670
0200      364 CONTINUE                 ECH03680
0201      365 CONTINUE                 ECH03690
0202      ASSIGN 150 TO RETURN         ECH03700
0203      GO TO 4000                   ECH03710
C                                          ECH03720
C      PRINT LAST PRINTER LINE.        ECH03730
0204      400 K = NROWBS              ECH03740
0205      410 L = CURLIN               ECH03750
C                                          ECH03760
C                                          ECH03770
C                                          ECH03780
C                                          ECH03790
C                                          ECH03800

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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECH01G          DATE = 77129          15021059          PAGE 0006
FILE SECH01
C CLASSIFY ALL OPEN FIELDS          ECH03810
C                                          ECH03820
0206      L = NROWBS + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ ECH03830
0207      DO 420 I=NROWBS,L,CELSIZ    ECH03840
0208      FIELD = BUFFER(I)             ECH03850
0209      IF(FIELD GT. JPTS) GO TO 420  ECH03860
0210      CLASS2 = FLOCLS(FIELD) + JPTS2 ECH03870
0211      415 ROW = NEWRW               ECH03880
0212      ASSIGN 420 TO RETURN          ECH03890
0213      GO TO 3000                    ECH03900
0214      420 CONTINUE                  ECH03910
C                                          ECH03920
C      FINISH PRINTING BUFFER.          ECH03930
0215      ASSIGN 430 TO RETURN          ECH03940
0216      430 IF(PTRRW.EQ. NEWRW) ASSIGN 500 TO RETURN ECH03950
0217      GO TO 4000                    ECH03960
0218      500 PLINE = 0                  ECH03970
0219      PREFIX(1) = 7                  ECH03980
0220      WRITE(CUTPLY,ERR=600) PREFIX,PLINE,PRTRUF ECH03990
0221      RETURN                          ECH04000
C                                          ECH04010
C      ..... * * * * * MODIFIED..... * * * * * ECH04020
C                                          ECH04030
C      END OF TAPE OR I/O ERROR         ECH04040
C                                          ECH04050
C      ..... * * * * * MODIFIED..... * * * * * ECH04060
C                                          ECH04070
0222      600 WRITE(PRTR,9610) PLINE   ECH04080
0223      9610 FORMAT(1X,47 END OF TAPE OR AN I/O ERROR OCCURED, ', ECH04090
C      & CLASSIFICATION TERMINATED AT LINE',16,7 ECH04100
0224      WRITE(17PEW,9610) PLINE      ECH04110
0225      IF(OUTPUT.EQ. CLASS1) GO TO 500 ECH04120
0226      CALL TOPSG(OUTPUT,1,ERROR)    ECH04130
0227      I = 1                          ECH04140
0228      CALL TOPBS(OUTPUT,1,ERROR)    ECH04150
0229      IF(1.EC.D) RETURN              ECH04160
0230      BACKSPACE OUTPUT               ECH04170
0231      GO TO 500                      ECH04180
C                                          ECH04190
C      PROPAGATE CLASSIFICATION THROUGHOUT BUFFER. ECH04200
0232      3000 IF(ROW -LE. 0) ROW=BUFROZ ECH04210
0233      STOP = .TRUE.                 ECH04220
C                                          ECH04230
C      PROPAGATE CLASSIFICATION THROUGHOUT ROW. ECH04240
C                                          ECH04250
0234      I1 = 1 + (ROW-1)*ROWSIZ       ECH04260
0235      I2 = I1 + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ       ECH04270
0236      DO 3002 I=I1,I2,CELSIZ        ECH04280
0237      IF(BUFFER(I3).NE. FIELD) GO TO 3002 ECH04290
0238      STOP = .FALSE.                 ECH04300
0239      I4 = I3 + CELSZ                ECH04310
0240      DO 3001 I=I3,I4                ECH04320
0241      3001 BUFFER(I5) = CLASS2       ECH04330
0242      3002 CONTINUE                  ECH04340
0243      IF(1.EC.D OR. ROW.EQ. PTRRW) GO TO RETURN, (250,420) ECH04350
0244      ROW = ROW - 1                  ECH04360
0245      GO TO 3000                     ECH04370
C                                          ECH04380
C      PRINT ONE ROW OF CELLS          ECH04390
C                                          ECH04400
0246      4000 I1 = 1 + (PTRRW-1)*ROWSIZ ECH04410
0247      I2 = I1 + CELSZ - CELWTH      ECH04420
0248      DO 4002 I=I1,I2,CELSIZ        ECH04430
0249      I3 = 0                          ECH04440
0250      I4 = I2 + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ       ECH04450
0251      DO 4001 I=I3,I4,CELSIZ        ECH04460
0252      I5 = I4 + CELWTH - 1          ECH04470
0253      DO 4001 I=I4,I7                ECH04480
0254      4001 PRTRUF(15) = BUFFER(I8) - JPTS2 ECH04490
0255      WRITE(CUTPLY,ERR=600) PREFIX,PLINE,PRTRUF ECH04500
C      CLASSIFICATION MAP              ECH04510
C                                          ECH04520
C                                          ECH04530
C                                          ECH04540
C                                          ECH04550

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      FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECH014          DATE = 7/12/9          15021059          PAGE 0007
      FILE SECH01
      0257      IF (L.NOT. CLSNAP) GO TO 4002
      0258      I = 1
      0259      K = INTVL*CELWTH
      0260      LIN = PLINE + K - 1
      0261      IF (MOD(LIN,K) .NE. 0) GO TO 4002
      0262      DO 4003 J = 1,PTS,K
      0263      PRBUF(I) = HSW*PRBUF(J)*Z-1)
      0264      IF (I.GT.JPTS) PRBUF(I) = BLANK2
      0265      I = I + 1
      0266      4003 CONTINUE
      0267      WRITE(PNTR,94004)PLINE,(PRBUF(I),I=1,JPTS)
      0268      94004 FORMAT(19,X,111A1)
      0269      4004 PLINE = PLINE + LININT
      0270      PRTR = MOD(PTRN,BUFROZ) + 1
      0271      GO TO RETURN, (150,430,500)
      0272      END
      ECHO4570
      ECHO4580
      ECHO4590
      ECHO4600
      ECHO4610
      ECHO4620
      ECHO4630
      ECHO4640
      ECHO4650
      ECHO4660
      ECHO4670
      ECHO4680
      ECHO4690
      ECHO4700
      ECHO4710
      ECHO4720

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LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: GATHER . Function Name: ECHO FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT

Purpose: Gather cell statistics information for processing.

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/12/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

GATHER computes information about cell statistics for actual classification by SECHO.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageGATHER

CALL GATHER (RDATA, PIXVAL, PIXCOR, CELSUM, CELCOR, CELWTH,
VECSIZ, MTXSIZ, NSR, NVR)

Input Arguments:

RDATA (NSR, NVR)	R*4 Calibrated data values from data tape with NSR samples and NVR channels.
CELWTH	I*4 Number of data points in width of cell.
VECSIZ	I*4 Number of channels to be used in classification.
MTXSIZ	I*4 Number of entries in the triangular covariance matrix. Equal to $(\text{channels} * (\text{channels} + 1))/2$.
NSR	I*4 Number of data samples per line in RDATA.
NVR	I*4 Number of channels of data in RDATA array.

Output Arguments:

PIXVAL (NOFET3, CELWTH*CELWTH)	R*4 An array of actual data values in the cell dimensioned channels by $(\text{cell width})^2$.
PIXCOR (MTXSIZ, CELWTH*CELWTH)	R*4 Cross product terms for all data points in a cell, dimensioned $(\text{cell width})^2$ by MTXSIZ.
CELSUM (VECSIZ)	R*4 Sum of data values in the cell for each channel of data (dimensioned channels).

CELCOR (MTXSIZ) R*4 Correlation matrix for data
values in cell consisting of a sum
of products of data values in cell.

GATHER is called to return information concerning the
data characteristics of one cell of data.

2. Internal Description

GATHER loops for each channel of data and each pixel within the cell to produce the data array returned.

3. Input Description

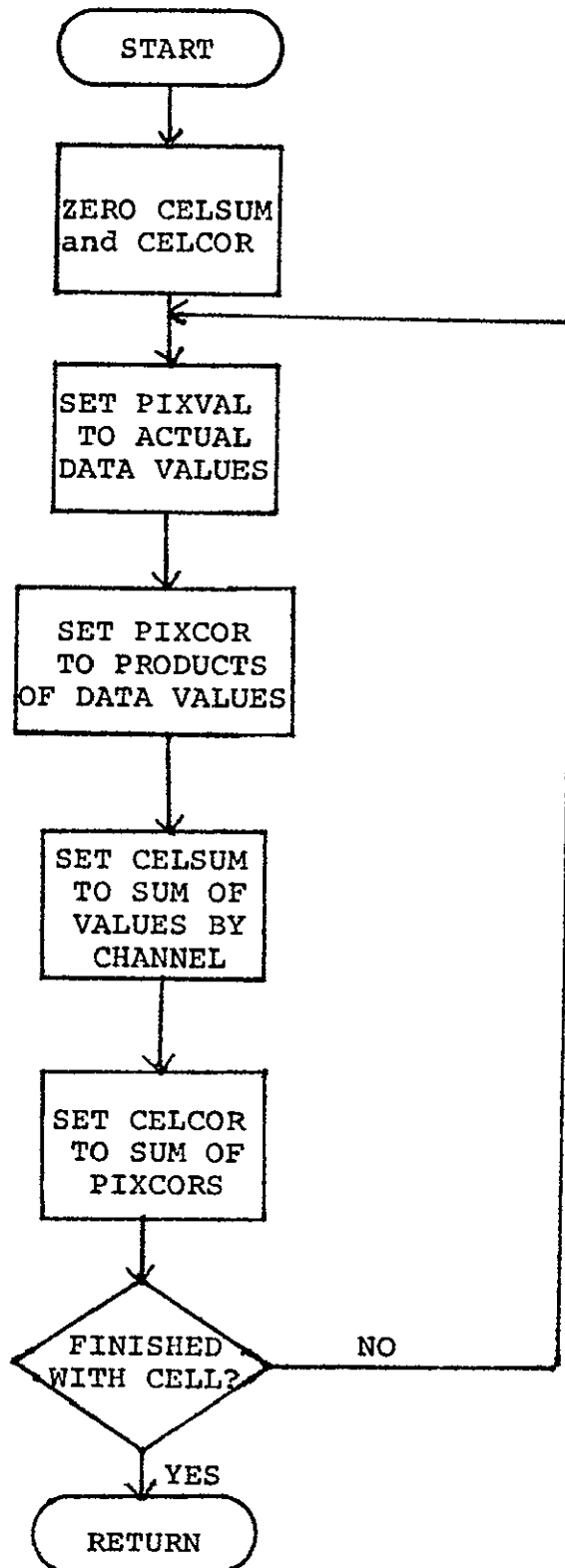
Not applicable

4. Output Description

Not applicable

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable

6. Flowchart

	C	GATHER	LARS XXXX	GAT00010
	C		GATHER STATISTICS ON A GIVEN CELL	GAT00020
	C	*****	*****	GAT00030
	C	*****	*****	GAT00040
	C	*****	*****	GAT00050
	C	*****	*****	GAT00060
0001	C	COMPUTE	STATISTICS FOR THE CELL WHOSE FIRST DATA VALUE IS RDATA(1).	GAT00070
		SUBROUTINE	GATHER(RDATA,PIXVAL,PIXCOR,CELSUM,CELCOR,CELWTH,VECSIZ,	GAT00080
0002		& MTXSIZ,NSR,NVR)		GAT00090
0003		IMPLICIT	INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)	GAT00100
0004		REAL*4	RDATA(1),PIXVAL(1),PIXCOR(1),CELSUM(VECSIZ),CELCOR(MTXSIZ)	GAT00110
0005		DO 10	L=1,VECSIZ	GAT00120
0006		10	CELSUM(L) = 0.	GAT00130
0007		DO 11	L=1,MTXSIZ	GAT00140
0008		11	CELCOR(L) = 0.	GAT00150
0009		N	= CELWTH*MTXSIZ	GAT00160
0010		J1	= 0	GAT00170
0011		J2	= 0	GAT00180
0012		L2	= 0	GAT00190
0013		DO 4	J=1,CELWTH	GAT00200
0014		K1	= J1	GAT00210
		K2	= J2	GAT00220
	C	J1	= (J-1)*NVR	GAT00230
0015	C	J2	= (J-1)*N	GAT00240
0016		DO 3	K=1,CELWTH	GAT00250
0017		K1	= K1 + 1	GAT00260
0018		M2	= 0	GAT00270
0019		L1	= K1	GAT00280
		K3	= L2	GAT00290
	C	K1	= J1 + K	GAT00300
	C	K2	= J2 + (K-1)*MTXSIZ	GAT00310
	C	K3	= (K-1)*VECSIZ + (J-1)*VECSIZ*CELWTH	GAT00320
0020		DO 2	L=1,VECSIZ	GAT00330
0021		M1	= K3	GAT00340
0022		L2	= L2 + 1	GAT00350
	C	L1	= K + (L-1)*NSR + (J-1)*NVR	GAT00360
0023	C	L2	= L + (K-1)*VECSIZ + (J-1)*VECSIZ*CELWTH	GAT00370
0024		PIXVAL(L2)	= RDATA(L1)	GAT00380
0025		CELSUM(L)	= CELSUM(L) + PIXVAL(L2)	GAT00390
0026		DO 1	M=1,L	GAT00400
0027		M1	= M1 + 1	GAT00410
0028		M2	= M2 + 1	GAT00420
		M3	= K2 + M2	GAT00430
	C	M1	= M + (K-1)*VECSIZ + (J-1)*VECSIZ*CELWTH	GAT00440
	C	M2	= M + L*(L-1)/2	GAT00450
	C	M3	= M + L*(L-1)/2 + (K-1)*MTXSIZ + (J-1)*N	GAT00460
0029		PIXCOR(M3)	= PIXVAL(M1)*PIXVAL(L2)	GAT00470
0030		1	CELCOR(M2) = CELCOR(M2) + PIXCOR(M3)	GAT00480
0031		2	L1 = L1 + NSR	GAT00490
0032		3	K2 = K2 + MTXSIZ	GAT00500
0033		J1	= J1 + NVR	GAT00510
0034		4	J2 = J2 + N	GAT00520
0035		RETURN		GAT00530
0036		END		

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: FILBUF Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Retrieve cell statistics

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/18/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

FILBUF returns a set of buffers with cell information from either direct processing from the data tape or reading from the intermediate tape.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageFILBUF

```
CALL FILBUF (ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, SETCOV, CONST, BDATA,
            RDATA, PIXCOR, PIXVAL, CELCOR, CELSUM, CELIKE,
            CELCLS, PIXCLS, CURLIN, *)
```

Input Arguments:

ICLSCV (VARSZ3, NOPOOL)	R*4 Class covariance matrices from statistics dimensioned classes by $(\text{channels} * (\text{channels} + 1))/2$.
VECPRD (NOFET3, NOPOOL)	R*4 Vector product matrix that is inverse of class mean matrix transposed times the covariance matrix for the class, dimensioned channels by classes.
SCAPRD (NOPOOL)	R*4 Scalar product of the classes for all statistics classes.
DETCOV (NOPOOL)	R*4 Determinant of the covariance matrix for each class.
CONST (NOPOOL)	R*4 Constant array computed from $\ln(2*PI*class \text{ covariance matrix})$ for each class.
BDATA (NVR, ID(6))	L*1 Buffer array used by GADLIN for reading data tape dimensioned channels on tape by samples per line on tape.
RDATA (NVR, CELWTH)	R*4 Array used to store calibrated data values from tape for one row of cells (multiple data lines).

PIXCOR (VARSZ3, CELWTH ²)	R*4 Array used to store cross product data values in one cell for a correlation type indication.
PIXVAL (NOFET3, CELWTH ²)	R*4 Array used to store pixel data values for a cell.
CELCOR (VARSZ3)	R*4 Sum of the PIXCOR values for a cell being processed.

Output Arguments:

CELSUM (NOFET3)	R*4 The sum of all data points in a cell for each channel.
CELIKE (NWORD, JPTS)	R*4 Likelihood values for each class for each cell in a row of cells.
CELCLS (JPTS)	I*2 Class numbers for each cell in a row of cells.
PIXCLS (NWORDS, JPTS)	I*2 Class numbers of pixels for all cells in a row of cells.
CURLIN	I*4 Current line number requested.

FILBUF is called to fill up CELCLS and CELIKE for annexation or writing to the intermediate tape. By either reading from the intermediate tape for annexation processing, or reading from the data tape and carrying out processing for the area, cell information can be produced.

2. Internal Description.

FILBUF produces arrays CELCLS and CELIKE from either reading the intermediate tape that is in a classification format or from reading the input data tape via GADLIN. The raw information is then processed by producing cell statistics with GATHER,

establishing cell classes with SAMCLS, testing for cell homogeneity, and outputting a row of cell information. This routine uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

3. Input Description

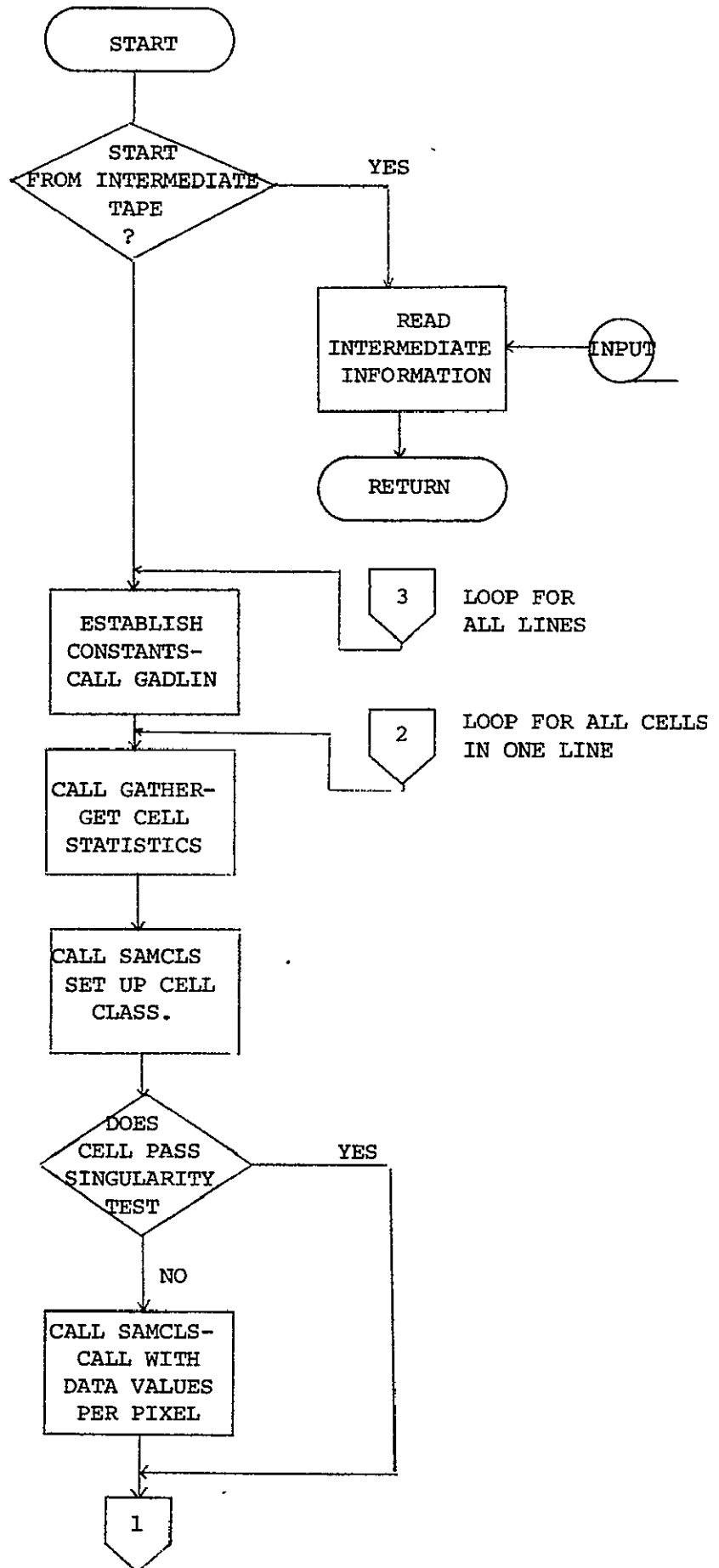
The only input is possible input from the intermediate tape which stores the same format used by classification tapes and stores cell statistics for later annexation processing.

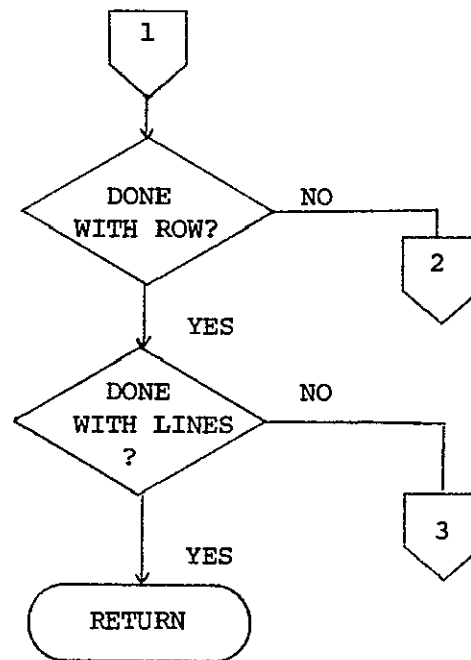
4. Output Description

Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.





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FILE FILBUF

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0020      C      NSR = NVR/NOFET3
C*****
C      ENTER MAIN LOOP
C*****
C      GET ONE ROW OF DATA FOR CELLS (MAY BE MORE THAN ONE LINE)
0021      IF (PHASE2 .AND. .NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 400
0022      I = CURLIN
0023      DO 155 J=1,CELWTH
0024      BLOCK(I) = I
0025      CALL GADLIN(BLOCK,CSEL3,CSET3,ID,DATAP,NOFET3,NSR,8DATA,
      & RDATA(I,J),ROLL,ERROR)
0026      IF (ERROR.GT.0) CALL LINERR(ERROR,I,6810,6155,6810)
0027      155 I = I + INFO(6)
0028      H = 1
C      GET CELL DATA ARRAYS UPDATED FOR EACH CELL IN LINE
0029      DO 200 CELNUM=1,JPTS
0030      CALL GATHER(RDATA(H,1),PIXVAL,PIXCOR,CELSUM,CELCOR,CELWTH,
      & NOFET3,VARSZ3,NSR,NVR)
C      CLASSIFY EACH CELL WITH MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD AND RETURN CHI-SQUARE
      VALLE FOR THRESHOLDING HOMOGENEOUS DEFINITION
0031      CALL SAMCLS(CLASS,CHISQR,CELIKE(I,CELCOR),ICLSCV,VECPRD,
      & SCAPRD,CONST,CELCOR,CELSUM,CELSIZ,NOFET3,VARSZ3,NOPOOL,.TRUE.)
0032      CELCLS(CELCOR) = CLASS
0033      IF (CHISQR .LE. CSELEC) GO TO 200
C      NON HOMOGENEOUS CELL. CLASSIFY VECTORS SEPARATELY.
0034      L = 1
0035      M = 1
0036      CELCLS(CELCOR) = 0
0037      DO 196 PIXNUM=1,CELSIZ
C      TRY AGAIN
0038      CALL SAMCLS(CLASS,CHISQR,A1,ICLSCV,VECPRD,SCAPRD,CONST,
      & PIXCOR(M),PIXVAL(I),1,NOFET3,VARSZ3,NOPOOL,.FALSE.)
0039      PIXCLS(PIXNUM,CELCOR) = CLASS
0040      L = L + NOFET3
0041      196 M = M + VARSZ3
0042      200 H = H + CELWTH
0043      GO TO 210
C*****
C      READ FROM INPUT INTERMEDIATE TAPE
C*****
0044      400 READ(INPUT,ERR=810)PREFIX,I,CELCLS,CELIKE
0045      IF (I .LT. CURLIN) GO TO 400
0046      210 RETURN
C*****
C      ERROR PROCESSING
C*****
0047      810 WRITE(PNTR,9810) CURLIN
0048      9810 FORMAT('READ ERROR FROM GADLIN. CURRENT LINE NO. IS ',I4//
      & ' PROCESSING TERMINATED.')
0049      ERREG = 1
0050      GO TO 210
0051      END

```

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: STATS2 Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Carry out annexation tests and processing

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/20/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

STATS2 contains entry points LIKRAT, ADD2, and BEGFLD. LIKRAT produces a likelihood test by subtracting log - likelihoods and returns a resultant likelihood value. ADD2 adds a cell to the statistics of a field. BEGFLD initializes field statistics from a fields statistics.

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1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageLIK RAT

CALL LIKRAT (STAT, CELIKE, FLDLIK, AUXLIK, CELCLS, FLDCLS,
AUXCLS)

Input Arguments:

CELIKE (NOPOOL)	R*4 Log likelihood values for this cell for each class in the statistics.
FLDLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Log likelihood values of all cells annexed to the field for each class in the statistics.
CELCLS	I*2 Class number of cell being considered.
FLDCLS	I*2 Class number of field being tested.

Output Arguments:

AUXLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Resultant log likelihood of annexation of cell to given field for each class.
AUXCLS	I*2 Resultant class of annexation test for this cell.
STAT	R*4 Resulting statistic concerning annexation performance for this cell to the field being considered.

LIK RAT produces a resulting likelihood, class and statistic if the given cell is annexed to the supplied field.

ADD2

CALL ADD2 (FLDLIK, AUXLIK, FLDCLS, AUXCLS, FLDSIZ)

Input Arguments:

AUXLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Likelihood values formed with temporary annexation of cell to field.
AUXCLS	I*2 Class number of cell when annexation of cell to field was successful.
FLDSIZ	I*4 Number of pixels included in the given field.

Output Arguments:

FLDLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Likelihood values of new field formed.
FLDCLS	I*2 Class of field formed.
FLDSIZ	I*4 (see above).

ADD2 adds the cell supplied to the field information supplied. Temporary likelihood values are assigned as new likelihoods for field.

BEGFLD

CALL BEGFLD (CELCLS, FLDCLS, CELIKE, FLDLIK, FLDSIZ)

Input Arguments:

CELCLS	I*2 See above.
CELIKE (NOPOOL)	R*4 See above.

Output Arguments:

FLDCLS	I*2 See above.
FLDLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 See above.
FLDSIZ	I*4 See above.

BEGFLD initialize FLDCLS, FLDLIK, and FLDSIZ to be equal to CELCLS, CELIKE, and CELSIZ.

2. Internal Description

See above.

3. Input Description

Not applicable

4. Output Description

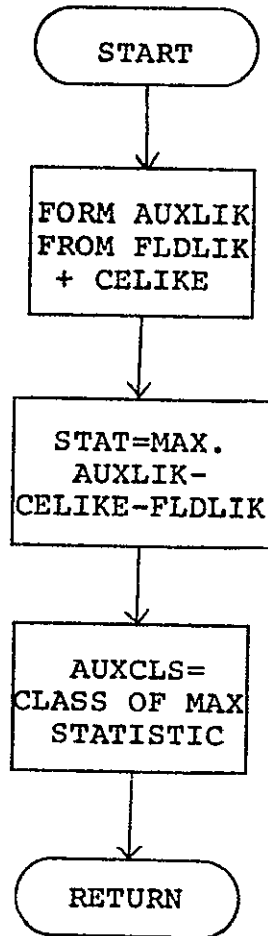
Not applicable

5. Supplemental Information

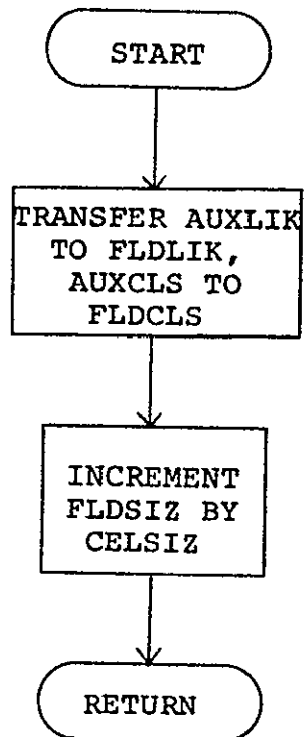
Not applicable

6. Flowchart

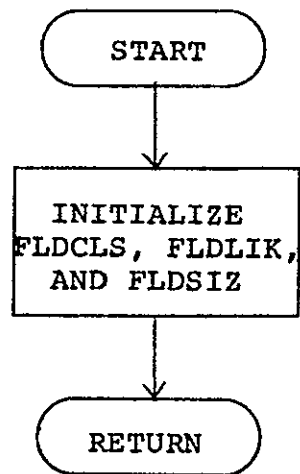
LIK RAT



ADD2



BEGFLD



FILE STATS2

```

C          STATS2      LARS  XXXX
C          *****
C          THIS SUBROUTINE WAS WRITTEN TO HELP IMPLEMENT A MORE COMPLEX SCANNING
C          LOOP THAN THE ONE IN THE ORIGINAL ECHC.  ESSENTIALLY IT DOES WHAT
C          ANNEX DOES, BUT IT OPERATES ONLY IN SUPERVISED MODE OF ANNEXATION.
C          *****
0001      SUBROUTINE STATS2
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
C
0003      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ,CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET3(3,30),THRES,CELSIZ,
1      CELWTH,INFO(17),INPUT,INTYAP,INTFIL,JPTS,LINES,NOCLS,NOFET,
2      NOFET3,NOPOL,NWCRO,NWORD2,NVR,OUTPUT,POLNAM(2,60),PREFIX(2),
3      PTC,ROTAPE,ROFIL,SYMCNT,VARSZ3,CSEL(30),CSEL3(30),
4      FETVEC(30),FETVC3(30),POLPTR(2,60),POLSTK(60),
5      CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1(3,30),OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1(60),
6      PRSTAT,SYM(60),SYMMTX(60)
C
0004      REAL * 4 CSELEC,CSET,CSET3,THRES
0005      INTEGER * 2 CSEL,CSEL3,FETVEC,FETVC3,POLPTR,POLSTK
0006      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1,OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1,
1      PRSTAT
C
0007      REAL * 4 ANNI
C
0008      REAL * 4 STAT,CELIKE(NOPOL),FLDLIK(NOPOL),AUXLIK(NOPOL)
0009      INTEGER*2 CELCLS,FLDCLS,AUXCLS
C
0010      ENTRY LIKRA(STAT,CELIKE,FLDLIK,AUXLIK,CELCLS,FLDCLS,AUXCLS)
0011      DO 20 I=1,NOPOL
0012      AUXLIK(I) = CELIKE(I) + FLDLIK(I)
0013      IF(I.EQ. 1) GO TO 10
0014      IF(AUXLIK(I) - LE*STAT) GO TO 20
0015      10  STAT = AUXLIK(I)
0016      AUXCLS = I
0017      20  CONTINUE
0018      STAT = STAT - CELIKE(CELCLS) - FLDLIK(FLDCLS)
0019      RETURN
C
0020      ENTRY ADD2(FLDLIK,AUXLIK,FLDCLS,AUXCLS,FLDSIZ)
0021      DO 60 I=1,NPCOL
0022      60  FLDLIK(I) = AUXLIK(I)
0023      FLDCLS = AUXCLS
0024      FLDSIZ = FLDSIZ + CELSIZ
0025      RETURN
C
C-ENTRY FOR FIELD INITIALIZATION.
C
0026      ENTRY BEGFLD(CELCLS,FLDCLS,CELIKE,FLDLIK,FLDSIZ)
0027      FLDCLS = CELCLS
0028      FLDSIZ = CELSIZ
0029      DO 40 I=1,NOPOL
0030      40  FLDLIK(I) = CELIKE(I)
0031      RETURN
0032      END

```

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REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
 ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SAMCLS Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Classify cell using maximum likelihood

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/14/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SAMCLS performs a maximum likelihood classification by calling
LOGLIK and finding the maximum likelihood class for a cell.

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1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageSAMCLS

```
CALL SAMCLS (CLASS, CHISQR, LIKELY, COVMTX, VECPRD, SCAPRD,
            CONST, SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS, NOFET3, MTXSIZ,
            NOPOOL, RETLIK)
```

Input Arguments:

COVMTX (VARSZ3, NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1)/2) * number of classes, containing the upper half of the triangular covariance matrices for each of the classes used for classification.
VECPRD (NOFET3, NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned channels * classes containing the vector product of the classes for each channel from the inverse covariance matrix and the determinant of the covariance matrix.
SCAPRD (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned classes for the scalar product of the mean and covariance matrices for each class.
CONST (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" words containing the constant term used consisting of an expression.
SAMSUM (NOFET3)	R*4 Sum of data values for all points in cell for given channel.
SAMPTS	I*4 Number of points per cell.
NOFET3	I*4 Number of channels.
MTXSIZ	I*4 Number of words needed to store

	half of triangular covariance matrix.
NOPOOL	I*4 Number of classification pools.
RETLIK	L*4 Indication of whether or not likelihoods are to be returned in LIKELY.

Output Arguments:

CLASS	I*4 Class number of cell.
CHISQR	R*4 Resultant Chi-square value from LOGLIK and classification.
LIKELY (NOPOOL)	R*4 Log likelihood of cell belonging to pools.

2. Internal Description

SAMCLS calls LOGLIK once for each class and is returned a log likelihood for the cell for each class. If the likelihood is greater than the previously stored, the new likelihood is saved with the class number and, when done, this class and value are returned.

3. Input Description

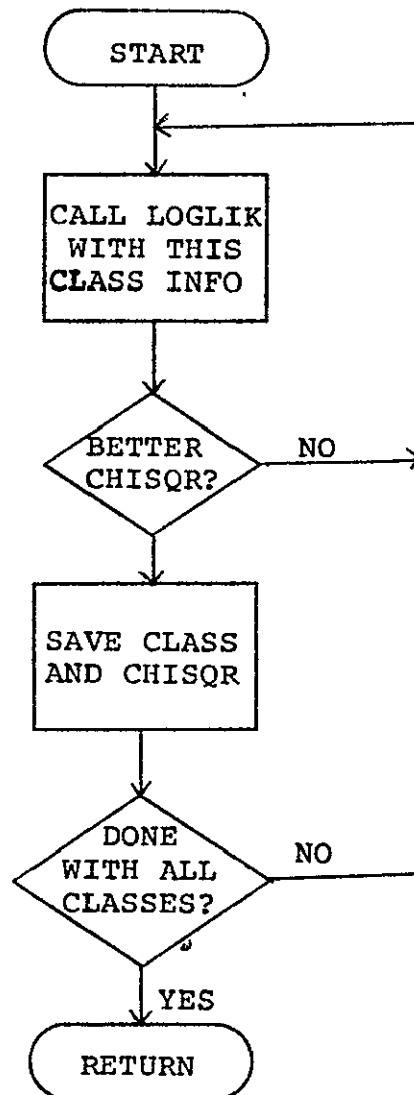
Not applicable.

4. Output Description

Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.

6. Flowchart

```

C      SAMCLS      LARS      XXXX      SAM00010
C      PROVIDES LIKELIHCOO CLASSIFICATION OF CELLS      SAMCC02C
C      *****      SAMCC030
C      REVISED 05/01/77 BY P.O. ALENDUFF      SAMCC040
C      *****      SAMCC05C
C      *****      SAMCC06C
C      *****      SAMCC07C
C      *****      SAMCC080
C      *****      SAMCC09C
0001      SUBROUTINE SAMCLS(ICLASC,CHISQR,LIKELY,ICLSCV,VECPRD,SCAPRD,CONST,      SAMC010C
C      & SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS, VECSIZ, MTXSIZ, NUMCLS, RETLIK)      SAMC011C
0002      C      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)      SAMC0120
0003      C      REAL * 4 CHISQR,ICLSCV(MTXSIZ,NUMCLS),VECPRD(VECSIZ,NUMCLS),      SAMC0130
C      & SCAPRD(NUMCLS),CONST(NUMCLS),SAMCOR(MTXSIZ),SAMSUM(VECSIZ),A,B,C,      SAMC0140
C      & LIKELY(NUMCLS)      SAMC0150
0004      C      LOGICAL * 4 RETLIK      SAMC0160
C      DO 2 I=1,NUMCLS      SAMC0170
0005      C      CALL LOGLIK(B,C,ICLSCV(1,I),VECPRD(1,I),SCAPRD(I),CONST(I),      SAMC0180
0006      & VECSIZ,SAMCOR,SAMSUM,SAMPTS)      SAMC0190
0007      IF(RETLIK) LIKELY(I)=B      SAMC0200
0008      IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 1      SAMC0210
0009      IF (B.LE.A) GO TO 2      SAMC0220
0010      1 A=B      SAMC0230
0011      CHISQR = C      SAMC0240
0012      CLASS = 1      SAMC0250
0013      2 CONTINUE      SAMC0260
0014      RETURN      SAMC0270
0015      END      SAMC0280

```

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: LOGLIK Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Produce Log likelihood of a cell

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/13/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

LOGLIK produces a log likelihood for a class in the input statistics.

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Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageLOGLIK

CALL LOGLIK (LIKELY, CHISQR, ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, CONST,
 DIMEN, SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS)

Input Arguments:

ICLSCV (MTXSIZ)	R*4 Class covariance matrix from statistics, dimensioned channels * (channels + 1)/2.
VECPRD (DIMEN)	R*4 Vector product of class covariance matrix determinant and means dimensioned "channels" words.
SCAPRD	R*4 The scalar product term for the class being considered.
CONST	R*4 The constant term derived in SECPRT.
DIMEN	I*4 Number of channels of data in cell information.
SAMCOR (MTXSIZ)	R*4 The cross product terms from the cells data values dimensioned as ICLSCV.
SAMSUM (DIMEN)	R*4 The sum of the data values for each channel for the cell.
SAMPTS	I*4 Number of data points in a cell, actually (cell width) ² .

Output Arguments:

LIKELY	R*4 Log likelihood value for the cell.
CHISQR	R*4 Chi-square value returned for the cell.

LOGLIK is called to return a log likelihood and a Chi-square value for the cell being considered.

2. Internal Description

The Chi-square value is calculated by the equation:

$$\text{CHISQR} = \text{tr}(C_j^{-1} \sum^m Y_i Y_i') - 2M_j' C_j^{-1} \sum^m Y_i + mM_j' C_j^{-1} M_j$$

and the log likelihood is calculated by:

$$\text{LIKELY} = -.5 (m \cdot \ln|2\pi C_j| + \text{CHISQR})$$

Where:

C_j is the class covariance matrix for class j .

M_j is the mean vector for class j .

Y_i is the channel response vector for pixel i of the cell.

m is the number of pixels in the cell.

3. Input Description

Not applicable.

4. Output Description _____

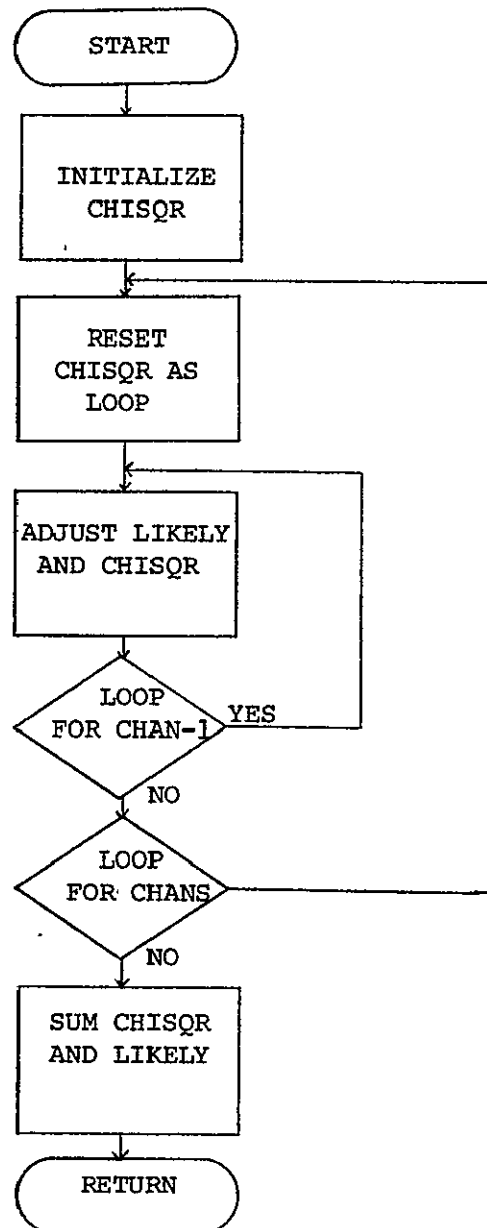
Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.

6. Flowchart

LOGLIK-4



FILE LOGLIK

```

C LOGLIK      LARS      XXXX
C *****
0001  C          SUBROUTINE LOGLIK(LIKELY,CHISQR,ICLSCV,VECPRD,SCAPRD,CONST,DIMEN,
        & SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS)
C
C          LOCAL VARIABLES
C
C          DIMEN = NUMBER OF CHANNELS USED
C          SAMPTS = NUMBER OF PTS PER CELL
C          CONST = LN(2*PI*C(N)) WHERE C(N) IS COVARIANCE MATRIX
C          FOR CLASS N (N IS DETERMINED BY SAMCLS)
C          SAMSUM = SUM OF Y(I)
C          SAMCOR = SUM OF Y(I)*Y(I) TRANSPOSED
C          ICLSCV = C(J) ** -1
C          SCAPRD = M(J)*C(J) TRANSPOSED *M(J) WHERE C(J) = CLASS
C          COVARIANCE MATRIX AND M(J) = CLASS MEAN MATRIX
C          VECPRD = M(J) TRANSPOSE * C(J) ** -1
C *****
0002  C          IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003  &          REAL * 4  LIKELY,CHISQR,ICLSCV(1),VECPRD(DIMEN),SCAPRD,CONST,
        &          SAMCOR(1), SAMSUM(DIMEN)
0004  K = 1
0005  LIKELY = 0
C
C          SET CHISQR = .5 * NO. OF POINTS/CELL * LN(2*PI*DET(CLS COVAR MTX))
0006  C          CHISQR = .5 * SAMPTS * SCAPRD-VECPRD(1)*SAMSUM(1)+.5*ICLSCV(1)*SAM
        ICDR(1)
C
C          DO 2 I = 2,DIMEN
0007          CHISQR = CHISQR - VECPRD(I)*SAMSUM(I)
0008          L = I - 1
0009          DO 1 J=1,L
0010          K = K+1
0011          1 CHISQR = CHISQR + ICLSCV(K)*SAMCOR(K)
0012          K = K + 1
0013          2 LIKELY = LIKELY + ICLSCV(K) * SAMCOR(K)
0014          CHISQR = CHISQR + .5*LIKELY
0015
C          AT THIS POINT, CHISQR = .5 * SAMPTS * SCAPRD + .5 * TRACE (ICLSCV*
        SAMCOR) - VECPRD*SAMSUM
C
0016          LIKELY = -SAMPTS*CONST - CHISQR
0017          CHISQR = CHISQR + CHISQR
0018          RETURN
0019          END

```

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECRD Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Read data arrays from intermediate tape.

System/Language: CMS/Fortran

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/12/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECRD reads data arrays from the intermediate tape for
annexation processing by SECHO.

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Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

SECRD

CALL SECRD (COVMTX, AVEMTX)

Input Arguments:

COVMTX
(VARSZ3, NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned (channels
* (channels + 1))/2 fullwords for
storing the covariance matrices of
classes used in classification.

AVEMTX
(NOPET3, NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned channels
by classes words for storing the
class means of classes used in the
classification.

Output Arguments:

Same as above.

SECRD is called to read one reocrd from the intermediate tape. COVMTX and AVEMTX are read in an unformatted fashion from the unit INPUT. This program uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

2. Internal Description

See above.

3. Input Description

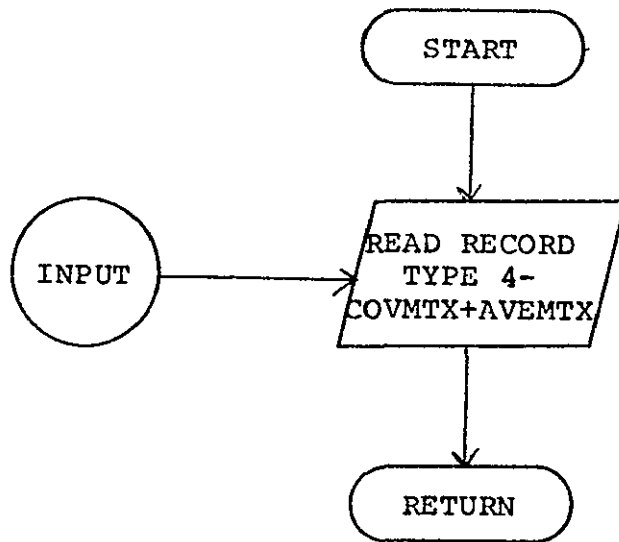
SECRD reads from unit INPUT a record type 4 from the classification format file.

4. Output Description

Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

See LARSYS Systems Manual for format of classification results file.

6. Flowchart

```

C      SECRD      LARS      XXXX
C      *****
C      SECRD ROUTINE TO READ DATA FROM INPUT INTERMEDIATE TAPE
C      *****
0001      SUBROUTINE SECRD (COVMTX, AVEMTX)
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003      COMMON /GLOCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1      CLUSTX, CONPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRDR, CRDSEQ, DATAPE,
2      DUPLTP, DUPRUN, ERRMSG, FBPNT,
3      FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
4      IMARK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
5      PAGESIZ, PNCH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,
6      RESTRT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),
7      SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8      TPSTAT(6), TTFLDX, TYPEWR,
9      TOP, ARRAY(12500)
C
0004      REAL * 8 ARRAY
0005      REAL * 4 FRQCAL(5,30)
0006      INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
0007      INTEGER * 2 BLANK2
0008      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
0009      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0010      EQUIVALENCE (DATSAV,ID(1)), (CURRUN,ID(3)), (FRQCAL(1),ID(51)),
1      (HED1(1),HEAD(8)), (DATE(1),HEAD(26)), (HED2(1),HEAD(39)),
2      (TIME(1),HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1),HEAD(72)),
3      (MAPSAV,TPSTAT(1)),
4      (SEPSER,TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN,TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT,TPSTAT(4)),
5      (COPSER,TPSTAT(5)), (TRAOUT,TPSTAT(6)),
6      (BLANK,BLANK2,BLANK1)
C
0011      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ,CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET3(3,30),THRES,CELSIZ,
1      CELWTH,INFO(17),INPUT,INTTAP,INTFIL,JPTS,LINES,NOCLS,NOFET,
2      NOFET3,NOPOOL,NWORD,NWORD2,NVR,OUTPUT,POLNAM(2,60),PREFIX(2),
3      PTS,RQTAPE,RQFILE,SYMCNT,VARSZ3,CSEL(30),CSEL3(30),
4      FETVEC(30),FETVC3(30),POLPTR(2,60),POLSTK(60),
5      CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1(3,30),OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1(60),
6      PRSTAT,SYM(60),SYMMTX(60)
C
0012      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
0013      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
0014      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1      PRSTAT
C
0015      REAL * 4 COVMTX(VARSZ3,NOPOOL), AVEMTX(NOFET3,NOPOOL)
0016      READ (INPUT) PREFIX, COVMTX, AVEMTX
0017      RETURN
0018      END

```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECPRT Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Statistics printing and output routine for SECHO

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/12/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECPRT produces tabular statistics for user information as well as carrying out minor data array processing.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

each channel. Then the information concerning classes used is printed and WRTMTX is called to print the correlation matrix. The determinant of the covariance matrices is formed by a call to SAMINV, and a check is made to determine if any determinants were zero or negative. Then SMMULT is called to produce the array SCAPRD, the scalar product, and a calculation is performed to produce the constant array. Execution is terminated if any of the determinants were zero or negative. This routine uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

3. Input Description

Not applicable.

4. Output Description

A record type 4 of the classification format output file is written to unit OUTPUT.

Also, statistics information is produced on unit PRNTR.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.

1. Module UsageSECPRT

CALL SECPRT (COVMTX, AVEMTX, SCAPRD, DETCOV, CONST, WORK)

Input Arguments:

COVMTX R*4 Covariance matrix for each
(VARSZ3, NOPOOL) class.

AVEMTX R*4 Mean matrix for each class.
(NOFET3, NOPOOL)

Output Arguments:

SCAPRD (NOPOOL) R*4 Scalar product for each class.

DETCOV (NOPOOL) R*4 Determinant of the covariance
matrix for each class.

CONST (NOPOOL) R*4 Constant formed for computa-
tion in classification for each
class.

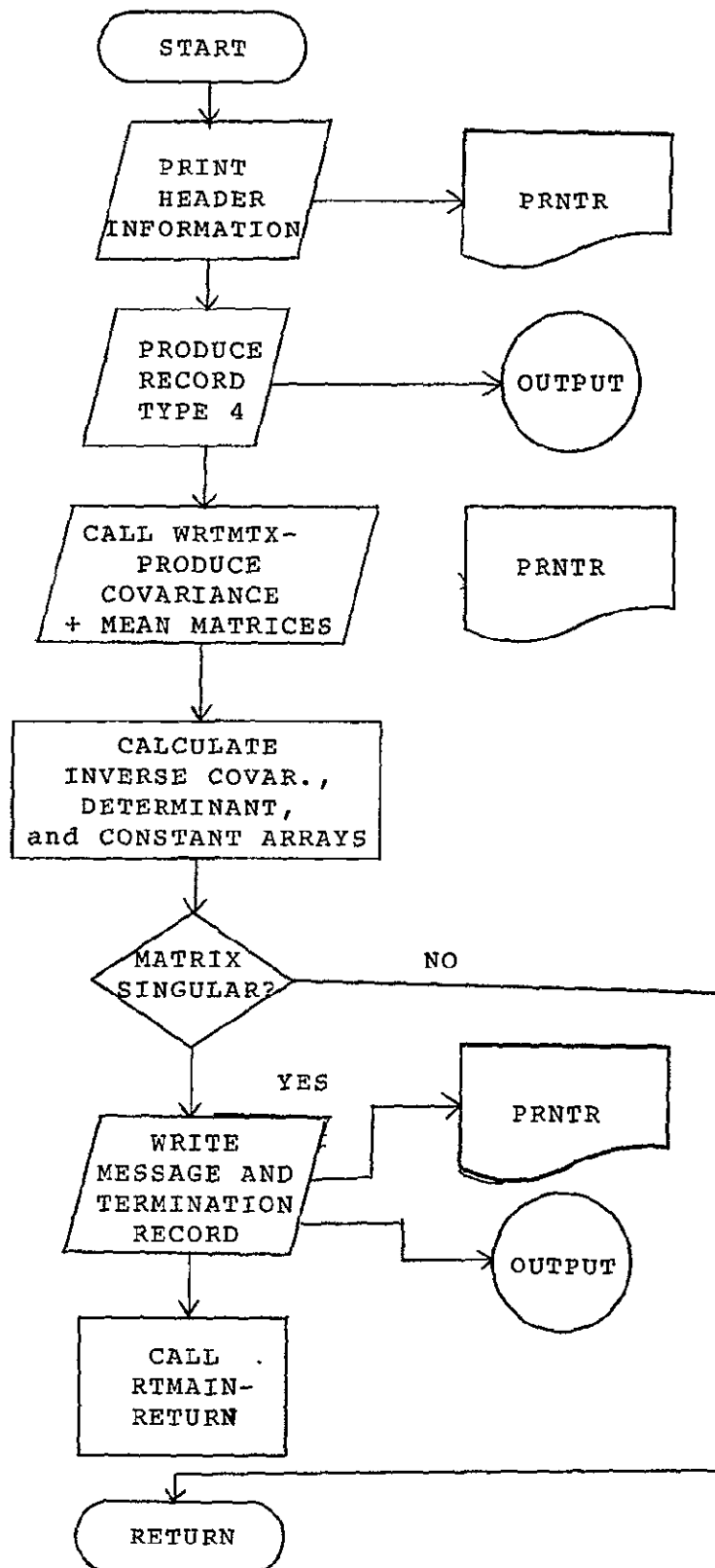
WORK (NOFET3 * R*4 Buffer array for inverting
(NOFET3 + 2)) covariance matrix at least chan-
nels by channels + 2 words.

SECPRT is called to print the statistics information to be used for classification, if requested, and produce the record type 4 of a classification results format file for SECHO. Also the determinant, scalar product, and constant arrays, DETCOV, SCAPRD, and CONST, are produced for later usage.

2. Internal Description

Header information is printed on the Unit PRNTR followed by the writing of record type 4 on the unit OUTPUT. This classification format record contains COVMTX and AVEMTX, the covariance and mean matrices used in the classification for

6. Flowchart



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```

FILE SECPRT
      *
      SECPRT LARS 0000
      ROUTINE TO PRINT INFO FOR SUPERVISED ECHO AND WRITE INITIAL RECORDS
      SUBROUTINE SECPRT(COVMTX,AVENTX,SCAPRC,DETCOV,CONST,
1 WORK)
      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
      COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFILE, CLASSX, CLASSY,
1 CLASSZ, CCOMPOT, CPYOUT, CRODR, CROSEQ, DATAP,
2 CUPIN, CUPPIN, ERRMSG, FPRINT
3 FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(8), ID(200), IMAGEX,
4 JUNK, KEYBD, MAPAT, MACHA, MAXLS,
5 PAGESZ, PNO, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,
6 RESTAT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10),
7 SEPAR, SEPARS, SEPTX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8 TPSTAT(16), TIFLX, TYPENR,
9 TOP, ARRAY(12500)
      REAL * 4 FROCAL(5,30)
      INTEGER * 4 CMENT(16), DATE(5), HED(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
      LOGICAL * 4 BLANK
      EQUIVALENCE (DAISV, ID(1)), (CURRIN, ID(3)), (FROCAL(1), ID(5)),
1 (HED(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
2 (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (CMENT(1), HEAD(72)),
3 (MAPAT, TPSTAT(1)), (CUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (IDASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
4 (SEPCSR, TPSTAT(12)), (CUPIN, TPSTAT(13)), (IDASTAT, TPSTAT(14)),
5 (CSEPER, TPSTAT(15)), (TRAUCT, TPSTAT(16)),
6 (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)
      COMMON /SECCOM/ SUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CSEL2,
1 CELMTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTAP, INFILE, JPIS, LINES, NCCLS, NOFET,
2 NOFET3, NOPDOL, MNCB, MNCB2, NVK, CUPUS, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),
3 PIS, PHASE1, CFILE, SYMNM, VARSZ, CSE(1,50), CSEL3(30),
4 FETVEC(30), FETVC3(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSTK(60),
5 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET(1,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM(1,60),
6 PRSTAT, SYM(60), SYMNM(60)
      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1 PRSTAT
      LOCAL VARIABLES DEFINITION
      REAL * 4 COVMTX(VARSZ, NOPDOL), AVENTX(INFET3, NOPDOL), WORK(11),
1 SCAPRC(INPDOL), DETCOV(INPDOL), CONST(NCPDOL), ALOG, SQRT
      INTEGER * 4 CDFLAG, CNT, LOC, STOP
      DATA BCDTNG /77129/
      LOCAL VARIABLES DESCRIPTION
      AVENTX = REDUCED MEAN MATRIX
      CNT = PAGE COUNT
      COVMTX = REDUCED COVARIANCE MATRIX
      LOC = INDEX POINTER
      STOP = INDEX POINTER
      WORK = UTILITY VECTOR OF NOFET3*(NOFET3+2) WORDS
      PRINT CLASSES AND CHANNELS CONSIDERED
      CALL GETTIME(TIME)
      WRITE (PRNTR,HEAD)

```

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```

      *
      WRITE (PRNTR,9100)
      FORMAT (17,17,'PRINTING CLASSES',T66,'CHANNELS FROM STATISTICS',
1 17,101,'-',T66,241,'-')
      DO 179 J = 1, T66
      DO 179 K = 1, T66
      DO 179 L = 1, T66
      DO 179 M = 1, T66
      DO 179 N = 1, T66
      DO 179 O = 1, T66
      DO 179 P = 1, T66
      DO 179 Q = 1, T66
      DO 179 R = 1, T66
      DO 179 S = 1, T66
      DO 179 T = 1, T66
      DO 179 U = 1, T66
      DO 179 V = 1, T66
      DO 179 W = 1, T66
      DO 179 X = 1, T66
      DO 179 Y = 1, T66
      DO 179 Z = 1, T66
      DO 179 AA = 1, T66
      DO 179 AB = 1, T66
      DO 179 AC = 1, T66
      DO 179 AD = 1, T66
      DO 179 AE = 1, T66
      DO 179 AF = 1, T66
      DO 179 AG = 1, T66
      DO 179 AH = 1, T66
      DO 179 AI = 1, T66
      DO 179 AJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 AK = 1, T66
      DO 179 AL = 1, T66
      DO 179 AM = 1, T66
      DO 179 AN = 1, T66
      DO 179 AO = 1, T66
      DO 179 AP = 1, T66
      DO 179 AQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 AR = 1, T66
      DO 179 AS = 1, T66
      DO 179 AT = 1, T66
      DO 179 AU = 1, T66
      DO 179 AV = 1, T66
      DO 179 AW = 1, T66
      DO 179 AX = 1, T66
      DO 179 AY = 1, T66
      DO 179 AZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 BA = 1, T66
      DO 179 BB = 1, T66
      DO 179 BC = 1, T66
      DO 179 BD = 1, T66
      DO 179 BE = 1, T66
      DO 179 BF = 1, T66
      DO 179 BG = 1, T66
      DO 179 BH = 1, T66
      DO 179 BI = 1, T66
      DO 179 BJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 BK = 1, T66
      DO 179 BL = 1, T66
      DO 179 BM = 1, T66
      DO 179 BN = 1, T66
      DO 179 BO = 1, T66
      DO 179 BP = 1, T66
      DO 179 BQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 BR = 1, T66
      DO 179 BS = 1, T66
      DO 179 BT = 1, T66
      DO 179 BU = 1, T66
      DO 179 BV = 1, T66
      DO 179 BW = 1, T66
      DO 179 BX = 1, T66
      DO 179 BY = 1, T66
      DO 179 BZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 CA = 1, T66
      DO 179 CB = 1, T66
      DO 179 CC = 1, T66
      DO 179 CD = 1, T66
      DO 179 CE = 1, T66
      DO 179 CF = 1, T66
      DO 179 CG = 1, T66
      DO 179 CH = 1, T66
      DO 179 CI = 1, T66
      DO 179 CJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 CK = 1, T66
      DO 179 CL = 1, T66
      DO 179 CM = 1, T66
      DO 179 CN = 1, T66
      DO 179 CO = 1, T66
      DO 179 CP = 1, T66
      DO 179 CQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 CR = 1, T66
      DO 179 CS = 1, T66
      DO 179 CT = 1, T66
      DO 179 CU = 1, T66
      DO 179 CV = 1, T66
      DO 179 CW = 1, T66
      DO 179 CX = 1, T66
      DO 179 CY = 1, T66
      DO 179 CZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 DA = 1, T66
      DO 179 DB = 1, T66
      DO 179 DC = 1, T66
      DO 179 DD = 1, T66
      DO 179 DE = 1, T66
      DO 179 DF = 1, T66
      DO 179 DG = 1, T66
      DO 179 DH = 1, T66
      DO 179 DI = 1, T66
      DO 179 DJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 DK = 1, T66
      DO 179 DL = 1, T66
      DO 179 DM = 1, T66
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      DO 179 DP = 1, T66
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      DO 179 DT = 1, T66
      DO 179 DU = 1, T66
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      DO 179 DW = 1, T66
      DO 179 DX = 1, T66
      DO 179 DY = 1, T66
      DO 179 DZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 EA = 1, T66
      DO 179 EB = 1, T66
      DO 179 EC = 1, T66
      DO 179 ED = 1, T66
      DO 179 EE = 1, T66
      DO 179 EF = 1, T66
      DO 179 EG = 1, T66
      DO 179 EH = 1, T66
      DO 179 EI = 1, T66
      DO 179 EJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 EK = 1, T66
      DO 179 EL = 1, T66
      DO 179 EM = 1, T66
      DO 179 EN = 1, T66
      DO 179 EO = 1, T66
      DO 179 EP = 1, T66
      DO 179 EQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 ER = 1, T66
      DO 179 ES = 1, T66
      DO 179 ET = 1, T66
      DO 179 EU = 1, T66
      DO 179 EV = 1, T66
      DO 179 EW = 1, T66
      DO 179 EX = 1, T66
      DO 179 EY = 1, T66
      DO 179 EZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 FA = 1, T66
      DO 179 FB = 1, T66
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      DO 179 FD = 1, T66
      DO 179 FE = 1, T66
      DO 179 FF = 1, T66
      DO 179 FG = 1, T66
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      DO 179 FI = 1, T66
      DO 179 FJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 FK = 1, T66
      DO 179 FL = 1, T66
      DO 179 FM = 1, T66
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      DO 179 FP = 1, T66
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      DO 179 FS = 1, T66
      DO 179 FT = 1, T66
      DO 179 FU = 1, T66
      DO 179 FV = 1, T66
      DO 179 FW = 1, T66
      DO 179 FX = 1, T66
      DO 179 FY = 1, T66
      DO 179 FZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 GA = 1, T66
      DO 179 GB = 1, T66
      DO 179 GC = 1, T66
      DO 179 GD = 1, T66
      DO 179 GE = 1, T66
      DO 179 GF = 1, T66
      DO 179 GG = 1, T66
      DO 179 GH = 1, T66
      DO 179 GI = 1, T66
      DO 179 GJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 GK = 1, T66
      DO 179 GL = 1, T66
      DO 179 GM = 1, T66
      DO 179 GN = 1, T66
      DO 179 GO = 1, T66
      DO 179 GP = 1, T66
      DO 179 GQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 GR = 1, T66
      DO 179 GS = 1, T66
      DO 179 GT = 1, T66
      DO 179 GU = 1, T66
      DO 179 GV = 1, T66
      DO 179 GW = 1, T66
      DO 179 GX = 1, T66
      DO 179 GY = 1, T66
      DO 179 GZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 HA = 1, T66
      DO 179 HB = 1, T66
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      DO 179 HD = 1, T66
      DO 179 HE = 1, T66
      DO 179 HF = 1, T66
      DO 179 HG = 1, T66
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      DO 179 HI = 1, T66
      DO 179 HJ = 1, T66
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      DO 179 HN = 1, T66
      DO 179 HO = 1, T66
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      DO 179 HQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 HR = 1, T66
      DO 179 HS = 1, T66
      DO 179 HT = 1, T66
      DO 179 HU = 1, T66
      DO 179 HV = 1, T66
      DO 179 HW = 1, T66
      DO 179 HX = 1, T66
      DO 179 HY = 1, T66
      DO 179 HZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 IA = 1, T66
      DO 179 IB = 1, T66
      DO 179 IC = 1, T66
      DO 179 ID = 1, T66
      DO 179 IE = 1, T66
      DO 179 IF = 1, T66
      DO 179 IG = 1, T66
      DO 179 IH = 1, T66
      DO 179 II = 1, T66
      DO 179 IJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 IK = 1, T66
      DO 179 IL = 1, T66
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      DO 179 IN = 1, T66
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      DO 179 IQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 IR = 1, T66
      DO 179 IS = 1, T66
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      DO 179 IV = 1, T66
      DO 179 IW = 1, T66
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      DO 179 JD = 1, T66
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      DO 179 JG = 1, T66
      DO 179 JH = 1, T66
      DO 179 JI = 1, T66
      DO 179 JJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 JK = 1, T66
      DO 179 JL = 1, T66
      DO 179 JM = 1, T66
      DO 179 JN = 1, T66
      DO 179 JO = 1, T66
      DO 179 JP = 1, T66
      DO 179 JQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 JR = 1, T66
      DO 179 JS = 1, T66
      DO 179 JT = 1, T66
      DO 179 JU = 1, T66
      DO 179 JV = 1, T66
      DO 179 JW = 1, T66
      DO 179 JX = 1, T66
      DO 179 JY = 1, T66
      DO 179 JZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 KA = 1, T66
      DO 179 KB = 1, T66
      DO 179 KC = 1, T66
      DO 179 KD = 1, T66
      DO 179 KE = 1, T66
      DO 179 KF = 1, T66
      DO 179 KG = 1, T66
      DO 179 KH = 1, T66
      DO 179 KI = 1, T66
      DO 179 KJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 KK = 1, T66
      DO 179 KL = 1, T66
      DO 179 KM = 1, T66
      DO 179 KN = 1, T66
      DO 179 KO = 1, T66
      DO 179 KP = 1, T66
      DO 179 KQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 KR = 1, T66
      DO 179 KS = 1, T66
      DO 179 KT = 1, T66
      DO 179 KU = 1, T66
      DO 179 KV = 1, T66
      DO 179 KW = 1, T66
      DO 179 KX = 1, T66
      DO 179 KY = 1, T66
      DO 179 KZ = 1, T66
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      DO 179 LD = 1, T66
      DO 179 LE = 1, T66
      DO 179 LF = 1, T66
      DO 179 LG = 1, T66
      DO 179 LH = 1, T66
      DO 179 LI = 1, T66
      DO 179 LJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 LK = 1, T66
      DO 179 LL = 1, T66
      DO 179 LM = 1, T66
      DO 179 LN = 1, T66
      DO 179 LO = 1, T66
      DO 179 LP = 1, T66
      DO 179 LQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 LR = 1, T66
      DO 179 LS = 1, T66
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      DO 179 LV = 1, T66
      DO 179 LW = 1, T66
      DO 179 LX = 1, T66
      DO 179 LY = 1, T66
      DO 179 LZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 MA = 1, T66
      DO 179 MB = 1, T66
      DO 179 MC = 1, T66
      DO 179 MD = 1, T66
      DO 179 ME = 1, T66
      DO 179 MF = 1, T66
      DO 179 MG = 1, T66
      DO 179 MH = 1, T66
      DO 179 MI = 1, T66
      DO 179 MJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 MK = 1, T66
      DO 179 ML = 1, T66
      DO 179 MM = 1, T66
      DO 179 MN = 1, T66
      DO 179 MO = 1, T66
      DO 179 MP = 1, T66
      DO 179 MQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 MR = 1, T66
      DO 179 MS = 1, T66
      DO 179 MT = 1, T66
      DO 179 MU = 1, T66
      DO 179 MV = 1, T66
      DO 179 MW = 1, T66
      DO 179 MX = 1, T66
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      DO 179 NN = 1, T66
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      DO 179 NR = 1, T66
      DO 179 NS = 1, T66
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      DO 179 NV = 1, T66
      DO 179 NW = 1, T66
      DO 179 NX = 1, T66
      DO 179 NY = 1, T66
      DO 179 NZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 OA = 1, T66
      DO 179 OB = 1, T66
      DO 179 OC = 1, T66
      DO 179 OD = 1, T66
      DO 179 OE = 1, T66
      DO 179 OF = 1, T66
      DO 179 OG = 1, T66
      DO 179 OH = 1, T66
      DO 179 OI = 1, T66
      DO 179 OJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 OK = 1, T66
      DO 179 OL = 1, T66
      DO 179 OM = 1, T66
      DO 179 ON = 1, T66
      DO 179 OO = 1, T66
      DO 179 OP = 1, T66
      DO 179 OQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 OR = 1, T66
      DO 179 OS = 1, T66
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      DO 179 OU = 1, T66
      DO 179 OV = 1, T66
      DO 179 OW = 1, T66
      DO 179 OX = 1, T66
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      DO 179 PJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 PK = 1, T66
      DO 179 PL = 1, T66
      DO 179 PM = 1, T66
      DO 179 PN = 1, T66
      DO 179 PO = 1, T66
      DO 179 PP = 1, T66
      DO 179 PQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 PR = 1, T66
      DO 179 PS = 1, T66
      DO 179 PT = 1, T66
      DO 179 PU = 1, T66
      DO 179 PV = 1, T66
      DO 179 PW = 1, T66
      DO 179 PX = 1, T66
      DO 179 PY = 1, T66
      DO 179 PZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 QA = 1, T66
      DO 179 QB = 1, T66
      DO 179 QC = 1, T66
      DO 179 QD = 1, T66
      DO 179 QE = 1, T66
      DO 179 QF = 1, T66
      DO 179 QG = 1, T66
      DO 179 QH = 1, T66
      DO 179 QI = 1, T66
      DO 179 QJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 QK = 1, T66
      DO 179 QL = 1, T66
      DO 179 QM = 1, T66
      DO 179 QN = 1, T66
      DO 179 QO = 1, T66
      DO 179 QP = 1, T66
      DO 179 QQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 QR = 1, T66
      DO 179 QS = 1, T66
      DO 179 QT = 1, T66
      DO 179 QU = 1, T66
      DO 179 QV = 1, T66
      DO 179 QW = 1, T66
      DO 179 QX = 1, T66
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      DO 179 QZ = 1, T66
      DO 179 RA = 1, T66
      DO 179 RB = 1, T66
      DO 179 RC = 1, T66
      DO 179 RD = 1, T66
      DO 179 RE = 1, T66
      DO 179 RF = 1, T66
      DO 179 RG = 1, T66
      DO 179 RH = 1, T66
      DO 179 RI = 1, T66
      DO 179 RJ = 1, T66
      DO 179 RK = 1, T66
      DO 179 RL = 1, T66
      DO 179 RM = 1, T66
      DO 179 RN = 1, T66
      DO 179 RO = 1, T66
      DO 179 RP = 1, T66
      DO 179 RQ = 1, T66
      DO 179 RR = 1, T66
      DO 179 RS = 1, T66
      DO 179 RT = 1, T66
      DO 179 RU = 1, T66
      DO 179 RV = 1, T66
      DO 179 RW = 1, T66
      DO 179 RX = 1, T66
      DO 179 RY = 1, T66
      DO 179 RZ = 1, T66
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      DO 179 BE = 1, T66
      DO 179 BF = 1, T66
      DO 179 BG = 1
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FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECPRT6          DATE = 77129          15024034          PAGE 0003
FILE SECPRT
0079          IF (OUTPUT .EQ. CLASSR) CALL RTMAIN          SUP01520
0080          CALL TCPRF (OUTPUT)          SUP01530
0081          I3 = 3          SUP01540
0082          K = -1          SUP01550
0083          IO = 0          SUP01560
0084          NO = FILES+1          SUP01570
          C          SUP01580
          L          SUP01590
0085          WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX, ROTAPE, NO, I3, K, SERIAL, (IO, I = 1, 7)          SUP01600
0086          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01610
0087          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01620
0088          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01630
0089          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01640
0090          CALL RTMAIN          SUP01650
0091          RETURN          SUP01660
0092          END

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